U.S.S.R

IRAN

GHOR-MACH

QAYSAR

MORGHAB

TORGHUNDI

GULRAN

KUSHK

KUSHK-I-KOHNA

QALA NAU

[BADGHIS]

JAWAND

QADES

KOHSAN

ZENDA-JAN

ENJIL

KARUKH

HERAT

PUSHTOON ZARGHUN

OBEH

CHESHT-I-SHARIF

SHAHRAK

GHORIAN

GUZARA

TOULAK

FARSI

[GHOR]

ADRASKAN

SAGHAR

TAYWARA

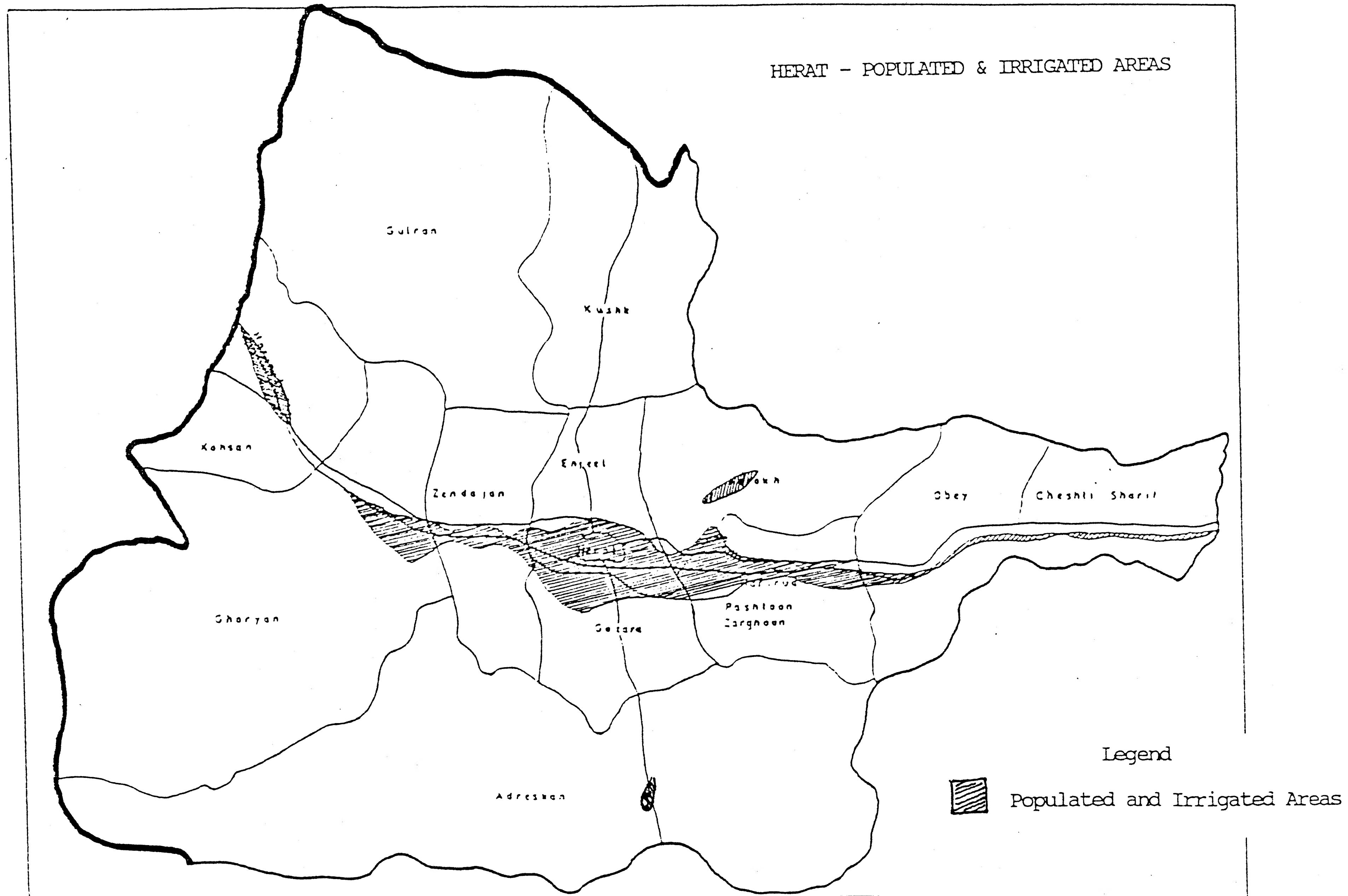
ANAR DARA

SHINDAND

[FARAH]

PURCHAMAN

HERAT ADMINISTRATIVE DIS


HERAT - POPULATED & IRRIGATED AREAS
Gulran
Kushk
Kohsan
Engeel
Zendajan
Obey
Cheshti Sharif
Ghoryan
Pashtoon
Zarghoon
Gozare
Adreskan
Legend
Populated and Irrigated Areas

AUTUMN 1989

U.S.S.R.

TORGHUNDI

GULRAN

KUSHK

IRAN

KOHSAN

ZENDA-
JAN

ENJIL

KARUKH

OBEH

CHESHT-I-SHARIF

HERAT

GHORIAN

PUSHTOON
ZARGHUN

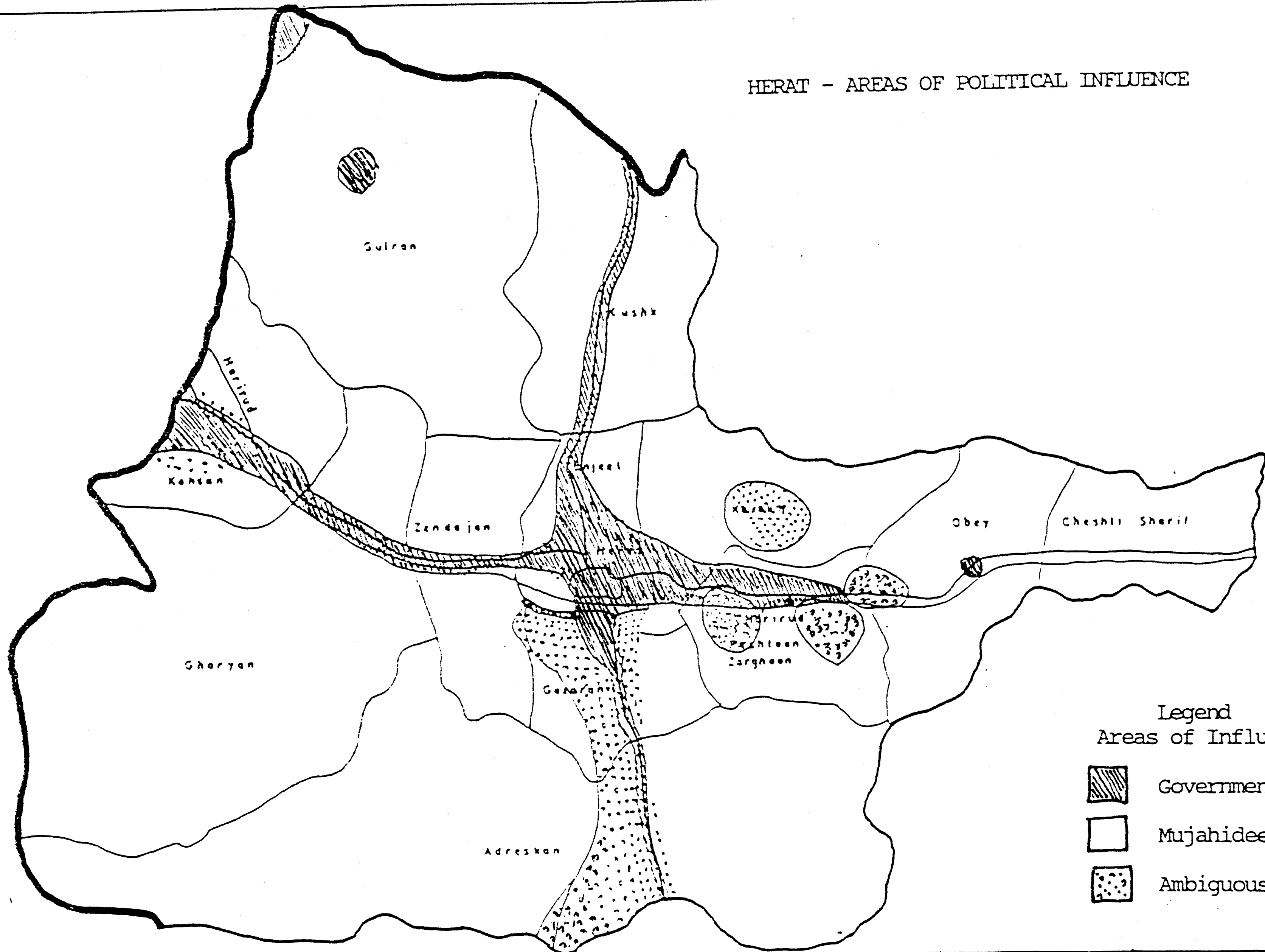
GUZARA

ADRASKAN



39.5719 km

HERAT - DISTRICT CENTRES (▲) AND MAIN ROADS = (APPROXIMATE)


HERAT - AREAS OF POLITICAL INFLUENCE
Gulran
Kushk
Harirud
Kohsan
Zendajan
Obey
Cheshti Sherif
Pashtoon
Zarghoon
Ghoryan
Adreskan
Legend
Areas of Influence
Government
Mujahideen
Ambiguous

requested assistance in importing them. A good oxen can plough 35 hectares in a season. Herat is ideal tractor country and the combination of improved traction for ploughing with the unchoking of irrigation systems would make a major impact on cultivation.

There is little or no improved seed available in Resistance held areas. Like the tractors, this is only available through contact with the militia. There is the same problem with fertilizer. Mice and rats are also apparently a major pest.

Lack of storage outside of the provincial centre is also a problem in this area. UNHCR intends to increase the local storage capacity by the construction of warehouses in Kushk, Pushtoon Zarghun and Shindand (Farah) and two in Enjil. They will rehabilitate the warehouse in Ghorian. Each of the new warehouses will have a capacity of 300-350 M.T..

Rural villages and towns are constructed in the traditional mud and sun dried mud brick form. There is no wood or other construction materials used in the roofing other than mud and sun dried brick. Very limited wood will be needed for doors, frames and shutters.

All groups in the area have agreed for the distribution of relief assistance for health, education and agriculture on a civilian basis. The minority groups, however, have a very small civilian base as most minority civilians are refugees in Iran. Two of the Sunni groups and some of the Shi'a parties have no civilian base at all.

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the Government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan, to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement.

The majority of refugees from Herat have gone to Iran and very few have settled in Pakistan. No surveys have been completed in Iran regarding origins of the refugees there and indications of population displacement are found within the individual woleswali sections of this report.

ADRASKAN

The DCAR team did not visit this district.

Adraskan is a sparsely populated region dissected by the Herat to Kandahar road, running from north to south. To the west of this road the land is predominantly flat dasht. To the east are the last western foothills of the Hindu Kush, with fingers reaching to the western part of the Province. The population is found primarily to the east and the majority are affiliated with the militia.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

According to Adamec this woleswali had 56 villages and a population of 32,000. Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a total population of 22,893. In an area estimated at 10,428 sq.km, Adraskan has the lowest population density in Herat, at 2/sq km. The majority of people are Nurzai Pushtoons with some Tajiks and Aymaq.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The following are mujahideen commanders: Mulla Khwaja Mohd, Tajik from Tazarbed village, JIA; Arbab Ghaffar, Tajik of Khajaki, JIA; Arbab Azim, Tajik from Karawcha with JIA; and Sayed Abubakr from Jangal with NIFA.

Militia commanders, all of whom are Nurzai are: Arbab Faizu from Qala Mullah Atta; Sohulat from Morgh Zard; Eng Rahim of Qala Miralam; Raufan from Bubakzai village and sub-tribe; Abdul Nabi of Robart; and Sultan Samurzai of Humesh.

EDUCATION

The U.N. SMU reported 6 schools for 382 students

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- There is one clinic supported by Ismael Khan
- MSH support a basic health worker in Mazar-i-Khawja (NIFA), Sher Zad (JIA) and Khwaja Gazor (JIA).

NGO ASSISTANCE

- Solidarite Afghanistan have given some assistance with education.
- ISRA have given support to vulnerable groups.

CHESHT-I-SHARIF

In eastern Herat, Chesht-i-Sharif alaqadari is located on the eastern side of Obeh woleswali and is bordered by Badghis in the north and by Ghor in the east and south. This alaqadari is basically the river valley of the Hari Rud, running from east to west, with mountain ranges to the north and south. It is estimated to cover 1,928 sq/km.

Chesht-i-Sharif is in the part of the Province where traditional leadership is strong. The mullahs are particularly powerful. The area is far from Herat city and for this reason was little influenced by the Government before the war, and is isolated from the urban war at the centre of the Province. It continues to be semi-autonomous. Most of this alaqadari is controlled by mujahideen and during the war there has been little internal conflict.

The shrine of Sultan Mahmood and his sons (1182 AD) has been partially destroyed in fighting between the Government and mujahideen. Destruction in the alaqadari is estimate at about 20 percent.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate the total population of this area at 9,785, giving it a population density of 5/sq km. About 2,000 families are said to have migrated and the majority of these are internal refugees. The remainder are living in Iran.

A number of different tribes and ethnics make up the population of this area and they include: Tajik; Arab and Taimani; Durrani and Ghilzai Pushtun. The tribal system is stronger here than in Enjil or Guzara districts.

Listings of the principal villages including household numbers and names of elders are available at the UNHCR Sub-office, Quetta.

ECONOMY

The principal economy of this area is agriculture, depending principally on surface irrigation drawn from the Hari Rud. There is also a dam at Salma.

The soil here is fertile and and there are both irrigated and lalmi land. The main crops are wheat, rice, corn, barley, vines, green peas and sesame. Local seeds used are Semaha, Kallak and Shanazi. Improved seeds are Mexipak and Larmaho. Before the war improved seed was supplied by the Agricultural Extension office. For fertilizer the people use chemical fertilizer, animal manure and green manure. Chemical fertilizer was also supplied by the Agricultural Extension Office before the war but now it is only available on the black market.

The land is irrigated by springs and canals. The latter originate from the Hari Rud. The largest canals in this area are:

- Joi Salma, originates from the Hari Rud, runs for 3km and irrigates about 800 jeribs. The remaining agricultural lands are irrigated by springs. This canal is used principally for rice.
- Joi Deh Zabar, 3km long.
- Joi Deh Khan, 4km long irrigating an estimated 600 jeribs.
- The Darah-i-Takht area contains several different canals.

The Salma dam, constructed early in the 1970's, was planned to double irrigated land in Herat. About 70 percent of the work was completed before the outbreak of the war but after Taraki's coup, work ceased. Mujahideen have destroyed the dam and much of the equipment is lost. Currently the dam is controlled by a number of different mujahideen groups including Arabzada and Khalifa Sayed Gul of NIFA and Haji Ataullah and Sayed Alim of HIIA.

Only oxen are used for ploughing and the majority of farmers have lost their animals due to the war. In the winter of 1989/90 the price of a pair of oxen was approximately Afs 100,000. This was too expensive for average farmers to be able to purchase, and they were forced to share.

Herding is an important part of the economy because there are considerable grazing areas. Animals include sheep, goats, cows, donkeys, camels and poultry.

BAZAARS

There are two large bazaars:

- Darah-i-Takht, with about 500 shops. The shopkeepers provide goods from Herat city and Turghundi. Because of its situation on the border between Herat and Badghis provinces, it is also used by people from the western part of the Badghis.
- Pul-i-Shir Khaj bazaar has about 120 active shops. This bazaar is supplied from Herat and Kabul. A wide range of goods is available.

ROADS

There is a road of approximately 26 km connecting Chesht-i-Sharif with Obeh. This road is gravelled and passable for all vehicles. From Obeh there is a metalled road of 75km to Herat city. This road is in good condition. From Chesht-i-Sharif to Salma dam is 3km and from Chesht-i-Sharif to Darah-i-Takht is 10km.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Traditional forces here are strong, particularly religious leaders. The majority of mujahideen in this area are with JIA - Shadi Khan, Nurkhel, Ghiljai The second power is HIIA with Haji Attaullah and Sayed Alim. Arabzada Zad and Khalifa Sayed Gul are with NIFA.

EDUCATION
This is an area with a strong tradition of madrassa education. There is one primary school in Darah-i-Takht with Halifi Sayed Gul of HIIA and one at Taghow with Shadi Khan.

MEDICAL FACILITIES
Local health problems include small pox, malaria and cholera. There are no current vaccination programmes. All those suffering from serious medical problems must visit Herat city.

- There is one surgical hospital under Shadi Khan - originally supported by MCI and now by MSH. Here there are five basic health workers under the supervision of Juma Gul.
- MSH support BHW in Qala Noor Mohd (HIIA).

NGO ASSISTANCE

- ISRA have given assistance to vulnerable groups.

ENJIL

Surrounding Herat city, Enjil is the oasis of Herat. In the south is Gozara, the west Zendajan, in the east Karukh and in the north Kushk. The Hari Rud flows from east to west. Before the war the area was densly populated and its agricultural production concentrated on the city. The west of the district is the fief of the Resistance and during the war it became the most important combat zone in Herat. Now the civilian population has practically disappeared. There is no production here and the level of destruction and number of minefields are unrivaled in the remainder of the Province. The eastern part of the district is largely controlled by the Government, has suffered little from the war, and continues its economic and agricultural activities as before.

The Madrassa-i-Fakhrul and the Shrine of Mawlawi A. R. Jami dating from the 15th century are largely destroyed. The Mazar-i-Khwaja Abdullah-i-Ansari dated 1264 AD is partly destroyed.

For this report the district is divided into two areas - to the west and to the east of the Herat-Kandahar highway.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics for 1979 indicate the total population of Enjil at 137,483 and for an estimated area of 1,333 sq/km, the population density was 103/sq km. After Herat city, it is the most densly populated district in the Province. There are about 190 villages (Adamec). The population has a reputation of being more educated than other districts, due to their proximity to the city.

Western side:
On the western side destruction is considerable, particularly in the suburbs of the city. Most of the civilian population here are either refugees in the city, in the west of the province or in Iran. However, the majority of the inhabitants of Turkan, Tullab, Jaghurton, Kabarzan, Jebrail and Nuqra have remained.

The area is inhabited by both Tajiks, Sayeds and Pushtoons. There are a variety of tribes and the relationship between them is generally good. There are few tribal elders still in the area because most of them have migrated to Iran. Those who have stayed are the families of mujahideen and those who are too poor to leave. In general the tribal relationship here, as in much of the rest of the province, is not strong. Power lies with the local commanders whose consent is necessary for any important action. The Government is working to develop the tribal feelings amongst locals and encouraging and supporting individuals, for example the militia commander Amir Sayed Ahmad of the Alizais.

There are many Shi'a, particularly in the areas of Kartaha, Mahalla, Babajee Braman Jae, Naqra and Jebrail. They have a close relation with the Sunni of this area.

The majority of the refugees say that they will not return until the security situation improves. The militia have built security belts from four sides, hindering movement of mujahideen. However, even in December 1988 there were signs of attempted reclamation of previously abondonded land, indicating that there was some hope of a return in the near future, however minor.

East side:
To the east, where the inhabitants have principally sided with the militia, there has been little fighting or destruction and the population is largely in place. Considerable migration has taken place from the villages of Rubat, Saleh Abad Nissan and Qalai Farahian but otherwise few people have migrated, particularly from Khish Pashan, Sar Asia, Ghash and Katani. The total estimate for migration from this area is as low as 10-12 percent. An estimated 25-35 percent of the houses have been destroyed by the war, but some have been rebuilt by the local people.

The following ethnic groups and tribes are found: Tajiks; Tamori; Tahiri and Jamshedi; and the Pushtoon tribes of the Durrani and Ghilzai. There are a number of Shi'ites.

The following villages are controlled by the militia: Pul-i-Rangina, Jakkan, Badallo, Pul Khaima Duzau, Qabul Draraz, Shaidaie, Kahdestan, Urdukhan, Choongar, Ghaizan Cheshma, Ghaizan Juycha, Ghaizan Sangar, Kababian, Sanwistan, Hindawan, Buzdan, Zaman Abad, Naween, Bland Mughulan ,Turkan, Qalaie Barakzai, Sawa and Taryak. The villages of Qalai Farahian, Nissan, Saleh Abad, Rubat, Khisht Pashan, Katani, Ghasha, Sar Asia and Nangabad are controlled by mujahdeen.

ECONOMY
The traditional vocation of Enjil is to grow food for the city of Herat and for this the majority of the people are involved in agriculture and horticulture. Enjil is one of the most fertile areas of Herat, permitting an intensive agriculture including rice and vines. All the agricultural land is flat and farms and gardens tend to be small.

In the western part of the district most of the land is irrigated and the most fertile parts are in the lower Hari Rud valley. Here rice and other irrigated crops are traditionaly grown but the area has suffered from the destruction and decline of its irrigation facilities over the last ten years and cultivation is becoming increasingly difficult. In 1989/90 about 20 percent of the land was estimated to have been cultivated.

This area is irrigated by five principal canals. There are no springs or karez. The canals originate from the Hari Rud and most of them come from the east of the district. Generally the eastern end of the canal is in reasonably good condition and the western parts are fully destroyed (with the exception of the Joi Kabarzan and Joi Haft Qulba). The Joi Enjil is 60-70 km long, 2-3m wide and is about 80 percent destroyed. The Joi Nau is 50km long, 8-9m wide and about 30 percent destroyed. The Aringan canal is 80 percent destroyed, the Joi Haft Qulba of 10km is partially filled but water still flows, and the Joi Karbarz of 20km is active.

The land to the north side of the Abul Walid area is generally non-irrigated. Only wheat was grown here before the war. This land has not been cultivated for nine years. Other dry lands where wheat is cultivated are located near the villages of Khoonuni, Sar Hasan Khuja, Nang Abad, Katani and Ghasha. This land is rich, fertile and flat.

Crops including rice, vegetables, grapes, orchards, cotton and sesame, green peas, millet, beans, peas, sunflower and corn are common in both the irrigated and rain-fed areas.

Local seeds are more common than improved seeds. The latter were first introduced twenty years ago, principally in the form of Mexipak. Local seeds are Simaha, Kallak and Khusha. Improved seed used to be supplied by the Government, but now the farmers deal with supply amongst themselves. Popular local rice seeds are Sadri Simaha, Lilafar, Rishti and Sadri Iran. Alfalfa and clover is also grown usually as fresh or dry fodder. Clover is sometimes used as green manure. Sesame and sunflower seeds are grown for their oil and processed in a local factory. Cotton is grown to sell to the Government Cotton Company in Herat. This company gives an allowance of cotton seed and fertilizer in advance to the farmers, who deliver the final crop in lieu of cash payment. This is practiced only in the militia area because mujahideen discourage such association with the Government and encourage the farmers to grow wheat, rice, corn, etc.. Cotton was an important cash crop before the war.

Weeds are an increasing problem in all parts of Enjil. Much of the land will need heavy labour to prepare it again for cultivation. Farmers complain of plant diseases including rust, smut, fruit diseases and promiscuous worms. Insecticides, such as 2.4.D., are available in the city but are usually too expensive for the average farmer.

Three kinds of fertilizer are common - animal manure, green manure and chemical fertilizer. Due to the high price of chemical fertilizer, farmers prefer to use animal or green manure.

Oxen are the most common form of traction but the price of animals is high. Most of the farmers have lost animals because of the war and now have to share or rent them.

The Emirate's agricultural programme in their Rezeshk project has cultivated 750 jeribs and in Asia Kal has cultivated 185 jeribs.

BAZAARS

The district of Enjil is centred on Herat city, which itself provides the main market for the area. The furthest outreaches of the district are only four hours walk from this centre.

- Before the war there was a bazaar in Houze Karbas with 25-30 shops. This has been 100 percent destroyed by bombardments and there are no people living here.
- A second bazaar was at Emam Shishnoor, also a popular place for picnics. There were about 15-20 shops and most of them have been destroyed.

STORAGE FACILITIES

The UN SMU identified two old buildings suitable for storage and requiring reconstruction. Emam Shishnoor would possibly be one of the most suitable areas to develop such a facility. People reportedly store their grain in the traditional beehive/tandori style.

ROADS

The four major roads of Herat province pass through Enjil enroute for Torghundi, Islam Qala (95km), Karukh and Kandahar. These are all metalled and where they are under militia control, generally in good condition. Wheras the Government continue to use the modern roads, mujahideen use the traditional routes with three routes connecting the west of the district with Herat city.

- A road separates from the Pul-i-Rangina and continues to Sar-i-Asya. This road is in good condition and is passable for all vehicles. It is controlled in different places by mujahideen and militia. The road between Pul-i-Rangina to Sawa is controlled by Fazl Ahmad Sayedi, a large militia commander. The road from the east of Sawa is controlled by mujahideen, principally by commander A Jabbar and Gul Ahmad. No mines have been reported along these roads. A local bus travels to the city daily for the villagers to go to the market and they are not troubled by mujahideen.
- A further road parts from the south-eastern side of the disrict going to Nawin Aulia and Sufla villages. This road connects all the villages controlled by the militia. The main militia commander for this area is M Asif Barakzai. This road is facilitated by the local bus service and is used by the local inhabitants.

BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY

Herat is the sixth largest province in Afghanistan. The altitude ranges between 3,300m (a peak of the Safed Koh) to 836m at Sangbast on the Hari Rud (Adamec). At 915m the capital, Herat city, is about 800km to the west of Kabul and connected with it by road and by air. The climate is generally continental with wet winters and dry summers. The mean maximum and minimum monthly temperatures vary from 37'C in June/July to -10'C in January/February. The mean annual rainfall of 215mm occurs mainly in the period February to April with March being the wettest month.

The Province is subdivided into 14 districts - Murghab, Gulran, Kushk, Qadis, Jovand, Shindand, Zendajan, Kohsan, Adraskan, Enjil, Pashtoon Zarghun, Obeh, Gozara, Karukh and into the three alaqadaris of Ghormach, Kushk-i-Kohna and Chesht-i-Sharif. Until the early 1960's the Province of Herat also included the sub-provinces of Badghis and Ghor.

Herat city, to a greater degree than Ghazni, was the centre of a brilliant civilization spreading far beyond the confines of present day Afghanistan. Ghias-ud-din-Ghowri is buried in the Great Mosque of Herat, which he had built in 1101 A.D. when he ruled an empire that stretched to India. His mosque and city were sacked by the Mongols in 1221 and again in 1222. The city lay abandoned for 15 years until new rulers emerged in the Pax Mongolica. The local dynasty founded by Shams-ud-din Kart lasted until shortly before the conquest by Teimur the Lame, Taberlande, who took Herat in 1381. The subsequent Timurid rulers - Shah Rukh and his wife Gowhar Shad, their son Ulugh Beg the astronomer, Abu Sa'id and Sultan Hussein Baiqara the calligrapher - embellished the city and the whole province of Khorasan, until the invasion by the Shaibanid Uzbegs in 1506. After this time Herat was caught up in the struggles with Safavid Iran, putting it in the position of a disputed border town, and much of its finery was destroyed. For the last century Herat has been a quiet provincial capital, centre of a fertile oasis set between the mountains of Ghor and the arid plains along the Iranian border. This period of relative tranquility ended with the political changes of the 1970's and the resulting Herat Uprising in 1979, around Herat city, caused enormous death and destruction.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The 1981 Government population figures estimated a Provincial population of 808,000: Herat city - 276,000; and Herat Province excluding the city - 532,000. According to some estimates 200,000 - 250,000 people have moved to Iran. Local estimates are higher. Other estimates indicate 250,000 refugees in Iran, 300,000 in Herat city and about 250,000 with the Emirate (those in Resistance areas influenced largely by Ismael Khan). The percentage of refugees differs in each area: in Pushtoon Zarghun - 10 percent; Obeh - 20 percent; Kohsan - 50 percent; western Enjil - 90 percent.

- There is a road connecting Darwaz Iraq with Houz Karbab and Pul-i-Hashmi. From the provincial centre to Pul-i-Hashmi is controlled by the government and apparently local buses may not pass here.
- On the western side there is one road which starts from Bramon west of the city and runs to the centres of Zendajan and Ghorian districts. This road is 60-70km.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The west of the district was essentially a combat zone between mujahideen and the Government. The mujahideen are principally JIA except for a small, significant Shi'a presence. JIA itself is represented at Enjil by the Emirate, a structure created by Ismael Khan and run by his most loyal followers. The eastern part of the district, which is more tribal than the west, has supported the Government since the beginning of the war. Here the militia is very divided and frequently have relations with both Ismael Khan and the Government.

The Resistance to the west, controlled by Ismael Khan, is supported by the traditional leader, Sufi Abdul Jabbar (JIA) from Qalai Farahian to Sarhasan Khuja and a number of commanders belonging to Shi'ite (Qari Ahmad Hizubllah and A Zahir Dasgird HIM.), NIFA (Haji A Basir), JIA, and Afzali factions. The principal militia commanders to the east are Fazl Ahmad Sayedi, Asif Barackzai and Shenkai Khan Taryak.

EDUCATION

The population living close to the city benefited from the education facilities it provided before the war. For many people, these are no longer available. There are also local facilities and before the war there were several primary schools and one secondry school in the west of the district. These have all been destroyed. The people complain about the lack of educational facilities.

- Four primary schools have been established by Ismael Khan in the west of the district and some of them are up to 6th class.
- In the east of the district there are three schools in the villages of Sar-i-Asya, Nisan and Emam Shish Noor. There is one madrassa in Khist Pashan. These schools are funded by Ismael Khan and Sufi Jabbar, the local commander. In most mosques there is also some rudimentary instruction on history and religion. The people particularly requested assistance with education.
- Solidarite Afghanistan are giving assistance to education.

HEALTH FACILITIES

Before the war there was a hospital near the Pul-i-Hashimi and people benefitted from their proximity to the city. Constructed under Daoud, this is in good condition and is held by the Government. Even now health facilities in this district are better than elsewhere in Herat. There are two hospitals and five clinics in the west of the district.

- There is a hospital with ten beds and surgical facilities in Talab supported by Ismael Khan. This hospital has one MD doctor from Nangarhar and until recently a second from Kabul. There are six other medical staff. During the war, these facilities have been moved and rebuilt some seventeen times. The is an emergency facility for mujahideen.
- A hospital in Talawa is funded by the Shahid Afzali front.
- There is a clinic with one nurse at Jaghartan funded by Harakat Islami Mohseni.
- There is a clinic in Baghehai Mustafin with one nurse and assistant. This is a first aid clinic for the mujahideen funded by Ismael Khan. There are three more clinics between Taleb and Enjil centres.
- Other clinical facilities in the area are supported by different political groups including Jebha-Islami-i-Fajr--i-Afghanistan (Shi'a) and Nehzat-i-Milli-i-Afghanistan (Shi'a).
- AMI, IMC, SCA, Freedom Medicine, ISRA and MSH all support health workers and facilities.

In the east of the district there are few medical facilities. This area depends on the city for medical facilities and otherwise uses traditional health workers and bonesetters.

The main diseases in this area are cholera, malaria and stomach problems. Ismael Khan and his deputy Haji Mir Abdul Khaliq complained of the delay in bringing medicines from Iran.

NGO ASSISTANCE

The local people do not know of any assistance received from NGOs.

- Afghanaid has been working here in agriculture, giving wheat seed, fertilizer, water pumps and assistance to the silk industry in 1988.
- Solidarite Afghanistan has worked on irrigation programmes, agricultural production, assistance with traction and fertilizer and education.
- ISRA has given support to vulnerable groups.

GHORIAN (GHURYAN)

The vast majority of Ghorian is flat with a few mountains in the south-west. In the north is Kohsan woleswali, in the east Zendajan, in the south Adraskan and in the west Iran. The elevation is roughly 900m above sea level. According to Government records, Ghorian covers an area of 9,942 sq.km. and its cultivable area is 83,401 jeribs. With a population density of about 4/sq km., Ghorian is one of the more sparcely populated districts in Herat.

About 155 of the houses have been destroyed during the war, mainly in the south, and heavy damages have occurred at the centre of the woleswali.

The Islam Qala-Herat highway, 124 km. long, is under the strict control of the Government and over this distance there about 60 militia bases and and 16 army bases. The villages of Juma Khan, Murad Khan, Zaghi, Ab-e-Alam, Zarif, Popalzai and Gul Mir located on the two sides of Islam Qala-Herat highway are controlled by the militia. The remaining parts of the woleswali are controled by mujahideen.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The number of landowners was estimated at 3,029 and the 1979 Government census estimated a population of 23,690. Ninety-five percent of the people live south of the Harirud river and the most populated areas are around the center of woleswali - Qaisan, Faqidan, Ghounjan, and Sar Asyab. Details of these areas including the names of villages and overall figures of pre-war population are available at the UNHCR Sub-office in Quetta. The southern areas of Ghorian have less people due to scarcity of water. About 15-20 percent of the people have migrated, principally to Iran, but some displaced families from Gulran and Koshk woleswalis and Badghis and Ghor Provinces have migrated to this woleswali. Those leaving the area were mainly from the south and few have returned.

The area is populated by Pushtoons, Hazara, Turkoman, and Tajiks (20 percent). Thirty percent of the people belong to the Alizai tribe and other tribes include Popalzai, Nurzai, Bahadurzai, Garzanaki, Sheikhanzai. Other ethnic groups include the Baluch, Tahiri, Taimoori and Arabs. Contrary to the other provinces, the tribal traditional system is now very weak in Ghorian and almost "a forgotten matter".

ECONOMY

The Hari Rud provides the main base for agriculture in the area. Although wheat is grown, horticulture is more important, providing a cash crop traditionally sold in Herat city. The areas to the south,

away from the Hari Rud, are irrigated by karez, and here animal husbandry is of primary importance. Smuggling is a major occupation in Ghorian.

Ninety percent of the people were dependant on agriculture before the war while the remaining ten percent depended on animal husbandry, mainly in the south and south-west. Livestock has depleted by about 80 percent and most of the wells used for animals have been destroyed or filled with soil. The majority of the cattle owners have migrated to Iran.

Compared to 1979, about 50 percent of the land was cultivated in 1989. The main crops are wheat, barley, cotton, onion, green peas, beans, sun flower seeds, beet roots, millet, alfalfa, clover, carrot, turnip and melon, and in some places, rice and fruits (grape, apple, apricot, almond, walnut, pomegranate, fig, peach, plum, and quoine). Because there is insufficient irrigation, Ghorian has never been self-sufficient in wheat. Fertilizer is rarely used because there is a short supply and it is expensive to import from Iran.

It is said that severe cold in the last winter seriously damaged the agricultural and horticultural productions, particularly in Ghorian, and generally in Herat Province. The trees are reported to be affected by insects and worms due to lack of pest control.

The main irrigation canal in this woleswali is called Ghorian canal, with a length of 40km. Ghorian canal irrigates the villages of Kamana, Jangan, Bawa, Kares, and at the centre of the woleswali, Qaisan, Faqidan, Sar Asyab, Ghonjan, Foshan, Mangawan, Mian Dojoi, Gaza, Istonan and Irrich. It has a traditional dam, always destroyed during periods of heavy rain. About 25 percent of this canal has been filled with soil. The total area irrigated by it, as described by an agriculturist in Ghorian, was "200 pairs of oxen". A pair of oxen is a local unit for measuring land. On fertile land (i.e., on either side of the Hari Rud) the unit of one pair of oxen indicates 60 jeribs and on less fertile land (i.e., in the south-west of Ghorian) such a unit indicates 120 jeribs. According to these calculations, the total area irrigated by this canal comes to 24,000 jeribs. Other villages have their own canals direct from the river. Barnabad village has a canal of 16km, Rooch village a canal of 15km and Sabool village a canal of 12km.

A number of villages in the south and south-west of Ghorian depend on karez for their irrigation water. These people, because of a shortage of water, are living primarily on animal husbandry. They are members of mixed ethnic groups including Baloch, Tajiks and Pushtoons. At the beginning of the war about 30 percent of these people migrated to Iran and the rest were displaced. In 1982, when the Iranian Government started to remove refugees from the border to the other provinces of Iran, most of the people returned but due to the destruction of all the karez and the cattle wells, many were again displaced. UNHCR Sub-office, Quetta has information of the names of many of these villages and their estimated populations.

At the south-western part of the Ghorian woleswali on the Iranian border, there is a wide lake of salt, called 'Namaksar'. Before the war a large quantity of salt was produced by the Government and currently local people continue to produce salt on a small scale.

The Emirate's General Agricultural Activities Department has assisted the local population in the following ways:

- By lending money to the poor farmers and peasants for the purchase of oxen, seeds and fertilizer, out of which 120 pairs of oxen, seeds and a small quantity of fertilzer were bought for the farmers in Ghorian, Zendajan and Enjil woleswalis.
- The establishment of agricultural projects on the Government's land and on the land of those owners who have migrated. Examples of this are the Hazrat-e-Osman-e-Ghani project in Ghorian, Sang Bast agricultural project in Zendajan woleswali, and Zerishk and Asiya Kal projects in Enjil woleswali. These projects are managed by technical and agricultural experts and paid peasants.
  Contracts with the peasants for the Government's land and the lands of those owners who have migrated agree that 3/5ths of the product belongs to the peasant 2/5ths belongs to Emirates General Agricultural Activities Department.

The Hazrat-i-Osman-i-Ghani agricultural project in Garazabad village, north-west of the woleswali centre, employes one agriculturist, (General Supervisor of Agriculture Department in Ghorian Woleswali), an ex-propagation Officer, a technical officer, store keeper, water pump technician, tractor driver, watchman and 6 peasants. About 5.5 tons of wheat and barley, cultivated here last year, were heavily damaged by the severe cold last winter, and out of the total production of 40,000 kgs. a quantity of 6,000 kgs. has been given to the landowners. The total area of this project was 200 jeribs and will be increased to 600 jeribs in the coming season. The crops cultivation are cotton, onion, okra and melons. They intend to employ 20 more peasants in the coming season for cultivation.

BAZAARS

Before the war the main marketing centre of the border area was a large bazaar with more than 400 shops in the centre of Ghorian. It has now been heavily damaged and there are only four workshops active. At the southern side of the woleswali the people have opened shops close to their houses, but these shops are not well organized. There are about 120 of these shops including a few medical stores and restaurants. This is the main centre for goods coming from Iran and Herat city.

STORAGE

- The large fort in the woleswali centre has more than 40 rooms and a wide courtyard inside. This is the safest place for camping and storage. However, the rooms are in need of repair . About 30 newly displaced families from Badghis were living there (winter '89-90).

- Nearby there is a former Government warehouse, with a capacity to store 600 MT of wheat. Originally made with metal sheets, this warehouse has been partially damaged and needs repair. The basic structure is good with a concrete floor and steel support structure.

ROADS

The Islam Qala-Herat highway is under the control of the Government. The entrance to Herat for the Resistance is from Musa Abad, on the border of Afghanistan and Iran to the west of Ghorian woleswali. Most of the mujahideen fronts have bases there. This is an area known for its informal trading in commodities such as Iranian floorings, fuel, wool, medicine, opium and plastic goods from Iran while Japanese and French goods are sent to Iran from Afghanistan.

- There is a dirt road from Musa Abad to the centre of Ghorian woleswali, about 90km. At the beginning it is semi-mountainous and the rest is flat and can be passed in 3.5 to 4 hours.
- From the centre of Ghorian to the centre of Zendajan woleswali the road is 24km.. It is shingled and about 25 small bridges have been destroyed. It is under the control of mujahideen.
- From the centre of Ghorian towards Mako village in the north, is a shingled road with a length of 2.5km. This road is partially damaged but safe.
- From the Ghorian-Zendajan road another access road leads to Barnabad (a large village) with a length of 1.5km. This road is gravelled and damaged but partially repaired by mujahideen and is sometimes under fire from north of the river.
- From the centre of Ghorian woleswali towards Karez village in the south is a shingled road with a length of 6 km. and on which about six small bridges have been destroyed.
- Bava road is an access road from the Ghorian-Zendajan road leading to Bava village. Its length is 3km. It is shingled and damaged and five small bridges have been destroyed.
- Band-e-Joi road is an access from Ghorian-Zendajan road leading to Band-e-Joi village. Its length is 1.5km. and three bridges have been destroyed.
- There is a gravelled road from the centre of Ghorian woleswali leading to Istano, Dishno and Nainawaz villages in the north-west, near Islam Qala. This is 20km. long and about 15 small bridges on its length have been destroyed.
- From the centre of Ghorian woleswali there is an access road leading to the Char Reg area and reaching to Islam Qala. This is gravelled with a length of 130km.. From this road another access road of 150km leads to Namaksar and Haftchah in the south-west. This is also gavelled and partially damaged. Another branch leads to Musa Abad at the border. This road has been mined by mujahideen.
- From the centre of Ghorian woleswali towards Kisht Maran and Ganak villages there is a dirt road of 90 km. from which another access road leads to the west of Gozara woleswali.

MINES

- Mines have been reported at 'Doo Burar' (Two Brothers) located 10km along the road from Musa Abad to Ghorian, on both the sides of the road.
- There reportedly are mines around the militia bases on either side of the Islam Qala-Herat highway.
- Mines around the woleswali buildings and the nearby farms have reportedly been removed by mujahideen.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- Ismael Khan's Emirate is the largest Resistance group here and his main Commander is Khawaja Zabihullah, a traditional leader of the area, who is the Emir of Ghorian Jamiat Islami. (The Khwajas are descendents of Hazrat Abubakar Sedique, the first Qallifa of Muslims after Mohammad.)
- Minor groups include Ghulam Ghous of the Afzali front of Jamiat Islami and Haji Baseer of NIFA. There are also some small Shi'a groups.
- The main militia forces are from the "Haft Bala" (Seven Devils), a sub-tribe of the Alizais under the leadership of Anwar-e-Haft Bala.
- Others include: M. Razaq Khan, Achackzai; Majnoon Haft Bala, Alizai; Maulavi Gul, Alkozai; H. Karim Khan Barakzai; Anwar Khan, Acheckzai, ANLF; Mahmoodi s/o H. Hayder, Alizai, HIK; H. Qayum, Arab, ANLF; and Fazl-i-Ahmad Ghoriani, Tajik, NIFA.

EDUCATION

Before the war Ghorian and Zendajan woleswalis had the highest number of educated people when compared with the other woleswalis of Herat Province. Currently those interested in further education must go to Iran or Pakistan.

There are 1,425 students in Ghorian and 47 teachers. There are 10-12 primary schools funded by Emirates Education Department, as follows:

- Hazrat-e-Mohamad primary school, in the woleswali centre, with 17 teachers. The estimated number of students studying from class 1 to 5 ranges from 150-470. Subjects include reading, writing, arithmetic and the Koran. There is no higher education. This was a high School before the war and the building has been partially repaired by the Emirates Educational Department for the present school.
- Three girls schools in Qaisan, Ghonjan and Faqidan villages with a teacher in each school.
- Six primary schools in Ishno, Bernabad and Sar Asiyab villages. Two of these schools were established by Haji Baseer, a Commander of NIFA, and now they are funded by the Emirates Education Department.

The major problems concerning education are lack of books and teaching materials, the meagre salary of teachers, and lack of funds for the construction and renovation of school buildings. The local people have requested assistance with all of these.

- Muslim Aid, Solidarite Afhanistan and AFRANE all support primary education projects.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Vomiting and diarrhoea in children, skin diseases and anaemia in women are common problems. Some cases of T.B have been reported. People (who can afford) go to Herat city or Iran for treatment.

The most comprehensive facilities here are provided by the Emirate.

- The first clinic of the Emirate Health Department is in the centre of Ghorian woleswali. This clinic has four beds, used for the patients who have been in intensive care in Zendajan Hospital, and are sent here for daily checking and dressing. Simple surgery and treatment is also done here. Abdul Rahim Taj and Abdul Qadeer, both graduates of Herat Nursing High School, are working there. This facility is not always available.
- The Emirate's second clinic is located at Barnabad village. Abdul Jaleel, an ex-student of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Kabul University, is working in this clinic. IMC supported this in the past.
- Khawaja Zabihullah (Amir of Ghorian woleswali) also has a clinic funded by the Emirates Health Department.
- Haji Baseer (NIFA) has a clinic in Sar Asiyab village. Gul Ahmad s/o Fazul Haq, who passed an 8 months course in IMC Peshawar, works in this clinic. Some medicine was received from the Swedish Committee. This clinic is not permanently open.
- The clinic of Shaheed Safiullah Afzali's front is located in the centre of Ghorian woleswali. Dr. Khairulah, MD of Kabul University, works as a doctor in this clinic. Supported by MSH.
- There is one clinic run by the Shi'a group, Nezat-i-Milli.
- AMI, IMC and MSH support programmes here.

NGO ASSISTANCE

- AFRANE have given agricultural assistance including tractors, water pumps and fertilizer.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

- Teaching materials, staff salaries and assistance in refurbishing school buildings.
- Development of medical facilities. (There are many Afghan doctors working in Mashhad, Iran who are willing to work inside Afghanistan but are discouraged due to low salaries.) The building of the central hospital in this woleswali needs reconstruction.
- Repair of karez in the south and south-west areas.
- Improved seed and fertilizer.
- Cleaning of wells, assistance in revival of animal husbandry and veterinary support.

GULRAN (GOLRAN)

Gulran woleswali, in the north-west corner of Herat, borders the Soviet Union and Iran. In the east is Kushk and in the south Zendajan and Kohsan. It has an area of 9,240 km and is between 836-1,134m above sea level. A series of mountains called the Syah Koh, coming from Badghis, run from the southern to the north-western corner of the Province. The lower slopes of this range form about 40 percent of this woleswali and the remaining 60 percent consists of a long series of hills and flat land where agriculture is not irrigated. The climate is very cold. Rains start from the last days of October and after the 20th November there is usually heavy snow until the middle of April. This was an important agricultural, horticultural and herding area prior to the war. Houses, land, animals and irrigation have all suffered from the migration of a large part of the population. This is an area where local authority is with traditional and hereditory leaders and tribal affiliation is typically very strong.

Qarabagh, the centre of the district, is under the control of the Government as is the Herat-Torghundi highway on its eastern side and the roads connecting Torghundi to Dahan-i-Zulfaqar, Karez-i-Elyas and Qarabagh. With these important logistical points the Government controls about 30 percent of the woleswali. Fifty percent is controlled by mujahideen and 20 percent is controlled by neither. The majority of militia forces protect the centre and the borders in the north and east. Mujahideen have bases at Shar-Shari and Kakari on the Iranian border.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Due to the geography of the woleswali, there are not many heavily populated areas and the villages are widely scattered. Previous Government records show that 15,170 people were registered. The DCAR team, however, estimated that about 7,400 households lived here before the war and that about 76 percent of these have migrated, principally to Iran. About 80 percent of the houses have been destroyed and the remainder have been damaged. Damage is due to lack of maintenance of physical structures because there have been few people there and to the proximity of the strategically important Torghundi-Herat highway. Qarabagh is the only area with little physical destruction.

The security situation in the woleswali is too poor to expect any returnees presently. The high level of migration, the destruction of the villages by war and climate, the poor condition of the irrigation systems and the lack of traction as well as the lack of security are all contributing factors. Local prices are high.

The tribal system here is stronger than in Zendajan and Ghorian. The major Pushtoon tribes are the Ishaqzai (30 percent of the population). Other tribes include Khugiani, Achakzai, Kakar and Nurzai. The Haft Bala from Ghorian also have influence. Non-Pushtun groups include Zuri (20 percent), Firuz Kuhi, Baluch, Taimuri, Aimaq (Taheri and Maleki sub-tribes) Turkoman and Mish Mast.

ECONOMY

Wheat, barley, carraway seeds, tobacco and especially melon and water melon were highly productive crops prior to the war. These crops were sold in Herat city and in other woleswalis. With extensive pasture lands, animal husbandry is an important part of the economy and provides the sole occupation for 20 percent of the population. The remaining households draw an income from both sources. These people have been seriously affected by an estimated 60 percent depletion of their livestock.

Gulran has no river for a water source, except for a floodway called Shore Rud. The climate and topography are appropriate for dry farming and about 85 percent of the agricultural land is thusly used. The remaining 15 percent of the land is watered by springs and sometimes karez. Cultivation of the dry land begins with the rain in the middle of October and later snowfalls cover the land and keep the farms warm during the cold winter. Only 20-25 percent of the cultivatable land was used in 1989 due to damage caused by locusts, migration of people and lack of traction. The number of oxen has been heavily reduced by the war.

The traditional manner of irrigation here is the damming of flood canals, but springs and karez are also used. Most of the karez have been destroyed and the springs filled. Damage to flood canals is severe resulting in poor harvests. In these floodways water runs for about six months and in most cases, because of the lack of dams, the water is wasted. Although the population habitually build traditional dams, these cannot withstand the floods and are usually destroyed before the end of the winter or the beginning of spring, while the water is mainly needed at the end of spring and the beginning of the summer. The three most important floodways are:

- Shore Rud starting from the eastern side of the centre of the woleswali and flowing to the north-west near the border with Iran, where it joins the Hari Rud.
- Jar-i-Mikhak starts from the Birite Mine mountains in the south-east of the district and runs until Afzal village, with a length of 6km. In some places it receives subsidiary streams and its width grows to 50m.
- Jar-i-Karizak floodway starts from Qala-i-Kariz in the south-east of the woleswali, with a length of 10km and a width reaching 50m in some places.

Internally displaced groups appear to increase in number to the western part of the Province. The U.N. SMU reported that there were 100 families (about 600 people) from Faryab scattered in the Ghorian-Zendajan area which is the main wheat-growing area of Herat. Another group of 3,000 families is reported to have arrived in Zir Koh and Pusht Koh (Shindand) from Badghis on their way to Iran.

Eighty percent of the population currently concentrates along the banks of the Hari-Rud (east-west) and along the highway linking USSR-Herat-Kandahar (north-south).

The Government has estimated that there were 60,250 returnees to the area between January 1987 and August 1988. Of these, 37,000 are said to have settled in Herat province (20,000 in the city, and the remaining 17,000 in the districts of Gulran, Kohsan and Shindand (Farah). Local Government officials also estimate that a further 20,000 refugees returned spontaneously without having presented themselves at registration points.

The population of Herat is predominantly Tajik and Pusthtoon. The tribal system is not inherent amongst mujahideen here and the Government has successfully strengthened tribal affiliations to increase their power in mujahideen and militia areas. The Alizai and Norzai Pushtoons are predominantly with the Government.

Along the border areas of Herat (Kohsan, Ghorian and Adraskan woleswalis) and also in border areas of Farah, Afghan herders have been given Iranian identification cards and trasferred to areas in Iran suitable for animal husbandry. Afghan cattle owners have also been given economic assistance to purchase cattle from Afghanistan and to bring them to Iran. This is meant to fill the economic vacuum caused by herders and peasants who have moved to the main cities in Iran. In 1981-82, about 4,000 Turkman families were transferred to Turkey for breeding Qaraqul sheep.

Herat was a place of above average education before the war and this continues to be reflected in the greater participation of women in such areas as health and education. In some cases, boys and girls are being educated together. The silk industry gives employment to women for carpet and shawl making.

ECONOMY

Traditionally the woleswalis of Ghorian and Zendajan grow irrigated wheat, and rice and cotton are grown in Enjil. The woleswalis to the north support un-irrigated wheat and the remaining woleswalis traditionally plant cash crops such as cotton or rice, but with a smaller area under winter cultivation. Wheat is currently planted in the winter season and harvested in the spring. The Government

A berite mine, active during Daoud's time, is in the Sarjar mountains. The Soviets established a military post there and the machinery has now been destroyed.

Carpets are an important contributor to the economy, especially for the Haft Bala tribe under the militia commanders Amrul Haq and Anwar. This tribe's influence stretches from Ghorian and Enjil to Gulran.

BAZAARS

Before the war there was a bazaar in the woleswali centre of Qarabagh with about 250 shops. Currently there are 100 shops, controlled by the Government.

STORAGE

In the district centre there is a warehouse, built during the time of Daoud and controlled by the Government. This is of similar size to the other warehouses built at that time in Ghorian and Kushk. It is in reasonably good condition.

ROADS

There are three main roads in Gulran - two are completely controlled by the Government and one is controlled in one place by the Government:

- One road separates from the Herat-Toorghundi highway in Rubbat Sangi (centre of Kushk woleswali) and runs to Qarabagh centre. This is 70km and gravelled. It is predominantly controlled by the Government.
- A second road runs parallel to the border of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, starting from Torghundi and running to Karez-i-Elyas in the north-west. From here a further road of some 130km runs south towards Qarabagh. This is controlled by the Government. All the road is gravelled.
- The old road of the woleswali separates from the Islam Qala-Herat highway and passes through Dahana-i-Ghulam Nabi Khan, Dasht-i-Zary desert and Sang Kootal passes until reaching Qarabagh, the centre of the woleswali. This road is 100km and is gravelled. Only a few vehicles travel on its southern parts. Some of the passes can be difficult. due to flood damage. It is controlled by the militia only where it separates from the Islam Qala highway.

This woleswali is one of the routes for mujahideen travelling to and from Iran. It is also a route for the opium trade.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

In the non-Government controlled areas the main influence is the Emirate of Ismael Khan and there are a number of groups funded and equipped by him. The Government controls the woleswali centre, the

roads and the lower slopes of the mountains. Nomads and their herds are found away from mujahideen and Government areas.

- The JIA base is at Afzal village. The following commanders work with them: Ghulam Jailani, Firuz Kohi from Afzal village; Haji Sher Khan, Baluch at Qizzil Islam; Arbab Wadood, Baluch; Abdul Salam from Qala Safidak village; Abdul Razaq of Sarjar; Nesar Ahmad from Sang Kootal; Allah Noor from Kargas Qall; Delawar from Qala Gerdak; Tooran Ghulam Rassoul from Kamar Zard; Mowlawi Khudaydad, Khugiani from Ostakhwanchel, HIK; Syed A Salam from Sang Kootal Wasat; Mowlawi Abdul Karim from Houzcha; and Haji Tashmir and Mawlavi Ghodad.
- Mohammad Khan, a commander for HIG, has a base south of Qarabagh. Another HIG commander is Maulavi Sarajuddin, Ishaqzai.
- Aziz Khan Achakzai in Do Ab, Shar Shari (see DCAR ref: People of Influence - Gulran)
- Cdrs Sardar and Bohadur for NIFA are based on the border of Iran and are not active in the area.

Tribal leaders from the area include: Ghulam Jailani Khan of the Firuz Kuhi; Mowlawi Khodaydad of the Khugiani, HIK; Haji Abdul Sammad Khan of the Zori; Haji Zarin Khan of the Ishaqzai; and Mowlawi Abdul Karim of the Saghari. Arbab Sadruddin is an elder of the Farahie, Arbab Abdul Wodood is an elder of the Baluch, Mohammad Khan is an elder of the Nurzai and Ghulam Sultan is an elder of the Taimori. Haji Maulavi A. Qayum, Nurzai is with HIK.

Haji Tashmir of the Nurzai tribe and Nureddin Khan Populzai in Kohsan are with the militia.

EDUCATION

Before the war there were two intermediate schools for boys and girls in the centre of the district. The DCAR team report only one primary school in Sang Kootal village with about 40 students and two teachers. Students are taught in one newly built room and every three or four students have one set of books. This school was established late 1989. The U.N. SMU reported the existence of two schools. The people have asked for assistance with education.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The health situation is reported as poor. There is a high death rate amongst children due to malnutrition and diarrhoeal diseases. Anemia and skin diseases are a problem amongst women.

- Before the war there was a 30-bed medical facility in the woleswali centre, now controlled by the Government.
- There is one first aid centre funded by Ismael Khan in Sang Kootal-i-Awal in the mujahideen post of Mowlawi Khudaydad, one of his commanders.

- A second clinic is in the Afzal village post of Ghulam Gailani, another commander of the Emirate.

These posts have people trained during jehad only in first-aid. Salaries are reportedly low, the level of treatment and facilities minimal, and there are few supplies. The people complained about the lack of medical personnel and vaccinations.

- Freedom Medicine and MSH give medical assistance.

NGO ASSISTANCE
None reported.

NEEDS
- Assistance with traction. There is an urgent need for oxen or even tractors.
- Insecticides against the grasshoppers.
- Cleaning karez and springs and building dams in the floodways, especially in Shore Rud, Jar-i-Mikhak and Jar-i-Karizak flood canals.
- Seeds.
- Medical facilities.
- Veterinary assistance.
- Education.
- Housing.

GUZARA (GULZARAH, GOZARA, GOZAREH) 3414N6214E

Guzara woleswali is about ten miles south of Herat city. To the west is Zendajan, in the east Pashtun Zarghun and in the south Adraskan. The Hari Rud crosses the northern part of the district, until reaching the village of Mazraa, where it turns to the north. Agricultural land is predominant but grazing is also important. Guzara has not suffered greatly from the war and economically it is relatively strong,

The Mosque at Chehlsultoon, dating from the 7th century AD was largely destroyed by Soviet troops in 1985. The tomb of Khuja M. Ganj in Siah Shar dating from the 11th century AD has been partly destroyed.

Gulran is politically divided. The centre and the east are held by the militia. Ismael Khan and his Emirate dominate the west and south. Gullam Yah Yah, from a separate JIA faction, is in the east.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicates a total population of 73,300 and Adamec indicates there are about 111 villages. Few people have migrated from the west of the district except for the young who go to Iran for economic reasons. This has led to a lack of availability of labour. Refugees from the area are waiting for the security situation to improve before they return.

This area is inhabited by Pushtoons and Tajiks. Tribal relations are not of paramount importance. The main tribes are Alizai, Nurzai, Baburi, Bakhtiari, and Populzai.

The western part of the highway, between the old and new road to the south of the Herat River and to the north of the airport, is controlled by the militia commander, Amir Sayed Ahmad Alizai. This includes Siawashan (Pul Kunjan, Char Kabooterkhan, Mahalla and Chapgir Ha villages). The total population here is said to be about 20,000 of which about 4-5 percent have migrated. During the war, 15-30 percent of the houses were destroyed but most have been rebuilt. This area is populated by Tajiks and Pushtoons of the Alkozai and Populzai tribes. The Resistance in this area controls some twenty villages.

Betweeen Siwashan and Nashin to the east of the Herat-Kandahar highway and to the south of the Hari Rud is the area of Kurt Ha (Kurt Blandab, Payen Mahalla Kurt, Kurt Sufla, Kurt Khalifa, Kurt Arbab Azam, Mahalla dasht and Kurt Arbab Rahmat villages). This area has about 10,000 households and about 8-10 percent of the people have left the area. Approximately 10-15 percent of the houses have been destroyed. The population is made up of Alizai and Nurzai Pushtoons, Tajiks, Tahiris and Sayeds.

Some villages are dispersed along the Herat River bed. The population is estimated to be about 1,500 households. Destruction is from 7-10 percent and migration around 5-7 percent.

ECONOMY
(Western Gulran):
The land is flat, and it is possible to find large farms. The majority of land is irrigated but due to lack of sufficient water, is cultivated on a three year rotation. Cotton and wheat are the principal crops but the soil structure (sandy clay) permits a wide variety of other crops (peas, sesame, sunflower, millet, corn and barley). Cotton is traditionally an important cash crop and this is one of the most productive cotton areas in Herat, producing a significant supply for the Cotton Company in Herat city. Wheat is the second most important crop with more than the local requirement being cultivated. Local seed rather than improved seed is used as it is more easily available and needs less management. Previously farmers were supplied with seeds from the Agricultural Extension Office in Herat but this facility is no longer available. Types of seed used are Simaha, Kallak, Sia Khusha, 17,000 and Maxipak. Production before the war was estimated at 800-1,000kg per jerib and it is now said to be 500-750kg per jerib. Peas are also sold for cash.

Most of the irrigation is made by canals although there are karez irrigating villages (Ghulishah, Karez Soufi and Hasan Abad). The main canal is called Jui Balook and is about 24km long, 8m wide and 1.5-2m high. It starts at Puli Malan (the main bridge in Guzara) and runs to the end of the district. This canal is in poor condition and has become filled during the last ten years. Half of the canal is controlled by the militia and the remainder is controlled by Ismael Khan.

(Eastern Gulran):
To the east sufficient water alows rice and grapes to be grown on an annual basis and these are the most important crops. Most of the irrigated land is in the north. Sadri Irani, a particular type of rice, is grown although other types grown are Sadri Simaha, Lilafaz, Reshti and Rasmi. One jerib produces between 1,200 and 1,400kg. The price in October 1989 was Afs 100/kg for rice with skin and Afs 200-250 for plain rice. Grapes are also well known, particularly the Lal type, regarded as a delicacy.

The principal canal is the Jui Guzara (20km long, 8-10m wide and 1.5-2m deep), originating from the Herat river and dividing several villages in the area. This canal is in reasonably good condition and is cleaned by a cooperative of people each year, but the dam is not paved and this must also be repaired annually. There are two sub-canals, separated from the main canal at Traz Khuja Noor, and in the first part of Siawashan: Joi Arinjon (7km long, 2-3m wide and

1-1.5m deep); and Joi Now (7km long, 3.5-4m wide and 1-1.5m deep). These two canals irrigate all of Siawashan. There are also two flood rivers (Kall Mahalla and Kall Khuja Noor), holding water only during the wet weather in the spring. Water is not a problem in this area.

(Southern Gulran):
To the south there is dry land, traditionally used for the cultivation of dry wheat. This last area was not cultivated during the war until 1989 when farmers began to farm the irrigated areas again because the security situation had improved. About 25 percent was devoted to horticulture.

(General Information):
The majority of farmers were members of an Agricultural Cooperative before the war. The Cooperative supplied marketing and agricultural assistance services to its members and it no longer exists.

Animal manure is currently used more than chemicals, which were popular before the war. Fertilizer is apparently available, but mujahideen do not encourage the villages under their control to have contact with the Government and so they must purchase it expensively on the black market.

Under Zahir Shah and Daoud famers paid a yearly tax of Afs 100 per jerib. Currently farmers pay tax to mujahideen. If now they want to receive improved seed or fertilizer from the Government they must pay tax for the last ten years to the Government. The current tax is Afs 1,000-2,000/jerib.

Farm power has suffered seriously from the war. Tractors have been destroyed and oxen and horses have been killed. The majority of farmers currently do not have traction facilities and the price of animals is high. Farmers share oxen between themselves. Some land is ploughed by the men themselves. In October 1989 one pair of oxen cost between Afs 100,000 and Afs 250,000 and one ass was between Afs 15,000 and 30,000. The daily wage of a labourer is about 16kg of rice.

According to the local farmers, diseases are one of the main agricultural problems, particularly wheat diseases. These diseases also affect fruit production and there are not any mechanisms for controlling them. Problems include vine diseases, pediculosis, rust and smut. Lack of insecticides and pesticides has led to an increase in weeds.

BAZAARS
In Mahalla dasht there is one bazaar with about 20 shops, supplying only most basic needs. Otherwise the people go to Herat city. There is little difference in price between the bazaar and the city for they are only 14km apart along a good road.

STORAGE
Apparently there are no godowns in this area. However, the Agricultural Cooperative was active during the Daoud regime.

ROADS
- The Herat-Kandahar highway runs from north to south through this district.
- There is a gravelled road to the villages in the west of the district, passable to all vehicles with buses carrying passengers to the city for marketing. This road is partially under the control of mujahideen and partly under the militia (Amir Sayed Ahmad and Daoud Jewan). There are said to be mines on either side of the road.

Two roads separate from the Herat-Kandahar highway going east:
- One road leaves the highway some 3 kilometers to the south of the district centre and passes one km north of Herat airport. It passes through all the villages in Guzara and continues to Pushtoon Zarghun district centre. This road was rebuilt and gravelled during Daoud's time and can be used by all types of vehicles. Buses and trucks use it daily on their way to the city. No mines have been reported along this road. Between the Herat-Kandahar highway and Nashin village, the road is controlled by G. Yahya and the remainder is controlled by Karim Haq Dost,(HIG). The relationship between these commanders is sometimes strained and in the past there has been some fighting. Mujahideen from the different groups cannot travel to the areas of the other groups. From the highway to Siawashan is 7km, to Nashin 15km and to Beechaqi 22km.
- A second road separates from the highway about 4km to the north of Guzara district centre near the textile factory and opposite the Herat Silo. This road continues to the end of Siawashan and runs for about 7km. The physical condition of the road is good and it is passable for all vehicles. This road is used particularly by those people working in the textile factory. The road is controlled by G. Yahyah (JIA). No mines have been reported on this road. There is one dry wash near Khuja Shahab village through which water flows in the flood season and during that time the local bus cannot pass.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
The majority of this district, including the woleswali centre, is controlled by the militia. Ismael Khan and his Emirate are in the west and Gullam Yah Yah Akbery, supported by a different faction within JIA, is found to the east. In the west the following commanders have small groups: Qazi Ahmad Alizai (ANLF); Mohmood Khan Alizai (ANLF); and Mahmmad Shah Alizai (HIK).

Tribal relations are strong in militia held areas and elsewhere authority lies with mujahideen and different commanders.

In the eastern part of the district there have been conflicts between Ghulam Yahya and Abdul Karim Haq Dost. Mujahideen groups reportedly cannot visit each others' areas although the local people have a good relationship.

EDUCATION

In the west of the district, controlled by mujahideen, there was a primary school before the war but there are no educational facilities there now and the local people have requested assistance in this sphere.

In the east there was one primary school before the war, but during the last ten years eight schools and two madrassas have been established:

- Farooqia school with 150 students and six teachers at Khaja Shahs village.
- Sadiqin with 200 students and eight teachers at Sahazada village.
- Abu Ayyoub Ansari with 130 pupils six teachers at Qala-i Khan, Abu Anifa with 150 students.
- Six teachers at Charkabootta, Mahalla-i-dasht.
- 80 students and 6 teachers at Mahalla-i-dasht.
- Shuhada school with 200 students and 9 teachers in Payan Mahall.
- Jami school with 200 students and 10 teachers in Kurt Safala.
- Said Jamalladdin school with 250 students and 12 teachers in Khahla.

These schools are funded by the Education Centre in Quetta (ESSP). Educational materials and stationary are reported to be a problem.

- Muslim Aid give some support for education.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There are no local facilities in the west of the district, and the sick must visit Herat city, although those with the mujahideen can visit the hospital at Zendajan. The local price of medicine is very high.

In the east of the district the health of the people is generally good. Here there are clinics at: Siawashan with ten beds for wounded mujahideen and simple medical cases; Abu Hanif; and Rabt Merak. The second two are first aid clinics for the mujahideen and are staffed by nurses who have graduated from courses of six months in Pakistan. These clinics are funded by the Swedish Committee and ICRC (Siawashan). IMC, MSH and Freedom Medicine give medical support.

NGO ASSISTANCE

- Solidarite Afghanistan have given assistance with field crops, horticulture, livestock, traction, roads, shelter and storage. They have also been involved with work on irrigation.
- ISRA has given support to vulnerable groups.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

The local people requested assistance with pesticides, the supply of seed and fertilizer and with veterinary concerns.

HERAT CITY 3421N6213E

At an elevation of 3,026 feet, Herat is 407 miles from Kandahar, via Farah and Sabzawar, 450 miles from Kabul through the Hazarajat and 239 from Maimana. It lies in a fertile and well-watered valley of the Hari Rud.

Before the war the city consisted of the new town 'Shahr-i-Nau', and the old town, surrounded by a wall. The old town was divided into four districts named the Bazar-i-Khush in the east, the Bazar-i-Iraq in the west, the Bazar-i-Malik in the north and the Bazar-i-Qandahar in the south. At the northern end of the Malik district is the royal fort, Arg-i-Shahi,and beyond it is the new town, Shahr-i-Nau.

Herat is rich in historical monuments and shrines. There are the Masjid-i-Jami in the Shahr-i-Qadim (dated 644-1219 A.D.) and the Arg-i-Nao, and the Musalla remains dating from the 15th century, consisting of six minarets and a mausoleum. The extent of destruction suffered by these monuments is not known.

In mid-March 1979, a popular rebellion erupted in the city, aimed against the PDPA officials. It was joined by the army garrison. When the Taraki government called in the air force, only a few of the pilots agreed to fly. Planes were sent from Dushanbe, the capital of Soviet Tajikistan, to bomb the rebels. Afghan troops supported by tanks led by Shahnawaz Tanai, assault helicopters, and Soviet military personnel finally gained control. By the time the revolt had been suppressed at least several thousand people had been killed or wounded, with some reports numbering as many as 25,000-30,000. The environs of Herat are covered with graveyards, witnessing the number of dead at this time.

At least 90 percent of the villages to the west side of Herat city and making up part of the suburbs, have been destroyed. Each building is a ruin. The debris of war is everywhere, including many unexploded bombs and shells. Close to the walls of the old city is a security belt - a network of Government posts, minefields and fortifications. Further to the west the damage is still enormous but as the suburbs give way to villages and fields, the extent decreases.

It will cost millions of dollars to rebuild this city. The Government has rebuilt the 1,400 year old grand mosque.

According to the Governor's Aide, the Soviet Union have supplied some 10 million roubles worth of aid in kind to Herat in the past three years. Huge truck convoys carry supplies in from Torghundi, 80 miles to the north on the Russian border. In Herat city the Government sells the food to 1,700 registered truck drivers and 32 trading companies, who are then free to distribute it to the west and south of Afghanistan.

estimate an overall decline of 50-80 percent in the yield from cultivated areas. The production of cotton is now one-sixth of the pre-war level. There is a seed production facility but improved varieties are urgently required to restore yields.

The wheat prices quoted by the DCAR teams when they visited the area and those given to the U.N. SMU, are relatively high when compared to previous years. However, it is possible that the wheat shortage is partly artificial. In order to buy food from the local farmers, the Resistance have forbidden them to sell their harvest in the Provincial capital where the price level is higher. This has caused a reluctance amongst the farmers to sell anything at all. Some are said to smuggle their production into the city. Those who do not, hoard their harvest to raise local prices. One reason for the high price within the city is that previously the Government supplied the wheat which it is not doing now, and also there is said to have been a new influx of displaced people. In the spring of 1989 the majority of wheat crop in Herat was damaged by a severe frost.

The Government estimates the decline in sheep herds to be between 20 and 80 percent, and cattle for traction reduced by 30-80 percent. The number of goats, chickens and camels has also been seriously depleted.

One of the main aspects of the agricultural infrastructure of Herat and the surrounding provinces is their almost total reliance on traditional forms of irrigation, karez and jue (irrigation canals from rivers). War and lack of maintenance have destroyed the majority of these irrigation canals and their rehabilitation will take considerable time. These irrigation channels pass between Resistance and Government held land so future projects will need to work with both sides and local agreements must be made.

Agricultural credit facilities are now virtually non-existent. Due to the increasing number of uncollectible debts, the Agricultural Bank is now severely limiting its operations and loans, giving primarily to farmers investing in water pumps. Only 25 such loans were made during the last financial year.

The availability of labour has fallen by 40-50 percent. Extension service staff throughout the Province has declined from 180 technical officers in 1978 to 12. Previously 18 extension units were operating in 12 woleswalis and three sub-districts, each with approximately 10 field workers. Currently 4 district offices are maintained with a total of 12 extension agents. The provincial office in Herat also has limited personnel to provide specialized support in veterinary services (8), plant protection (4), agricultural research (4), animal husbandry and sericulture (1).

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate the population of Herat city at 140,323 in an area estimated at 45 sq/km.

ECONOMY

The Government Cotton Company is in the city and purchases local cotton, now grown predominantly in militia held areas. It also serves as a marketing centre for the local silk trade.

BAZAARS

Herat city is still the major market in the region, although currently it is accessible to Government supporters, women and old men. It is here that the cheapest prices in the province are found. The Government supplies goods from Torghundi as well as its own subsidized stocks of wheat, seed, fertilizer etc. which are only available to Government supporters.

ROADS

Herat city is the centre meeting point for the roads to Islam Qala in the west, the Hazarajat (and Kabul) in the east, Torghundi (USSR) in the north, and Kandahar (Kabul and Pakistan) in the south. These were all paved roads before the war. Part of the eastern road and those to the north, west, and south (as far as Shindand) are all controlled by the militia, KHAD and police forces. Their condition continues to be generally good, especially in the Government and militia held areas. Other parts can be deplorable.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

General Fazle Haq Khaliqyar, the former Governor of Herat, was injured by mujahideen at the beginning of April 1990. During the same incident, General Razmanda, the Deputy Minister of Sate Security, was killed. General Khaliqyar is the son of Abdul Khaliq Khan, a Taimuri landowner with considerable private wealth. As well as being Governor of Herat, he held the position of Chief of Zone, covering four provinces. There are between six and nine Chiefs of Zone in Afghanistan and these are important Government positions responsible for all civil and military affairs in a given area. He conducted his governorship as a 'tribal chiefton' and reportedly has been most successful in building up local support, especially within the militia. He is now Prime Minister.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

ICRC have a clinic here.

KARUKH (KAROKH)

The DCAR team did not visit this woleswali.

Karukh woleswali is located to the east of Herat city. In the north are Badghis Province and Koshk, in the west Enjil, in the south Pushtoon Zarghun and in the west Obeh. In the north-east of the woleswali is the mountainous area of Bandi Baba and on the eastern side are the two mountains of Sapeed Koh and Firoz Koh. The Rud-i-Karukh flows from east to west into the Hari Rud. The woleswali centre is currently controlled by the Government.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

In 1979 the woleswali was said to have about 100 villages of various sizes, comprising about 25,000 households. Little migration has occurred. Approximately 25 percent of all the houses have been destroyed by bombing. There are four major ethnic groups - Tamorai, Jamshidai, Tajik and Zoori. The largest is the Tamorai.

ECONOMY

Farming is divided into dry and irrigated wheat farming. The land is irrigated by the Karukh Rud and two karez. The Karukh Rud comes from Banki Sabzak in Badghis and empties into the Hari Rud. The main crops are wheat, barley, corn, melon, vines, pomegranate and apple. Harvests are sold in Herat city. Farmers and gardeners use urea fertilizer and local seeds. Local agricultural problems are said to be worms, aphids, skale and stemborar.

ROADS

- The main dirt road to Karukh comes from Herat city. It is 30km and continues to Qalae Nau, the provincial centre of Badghis.

MINES

There are mines along the road connecting Herat city with Badghis in the area near the woleswali centre.

BAZAARS

There are 150 active shops throughout the woleswali. Basic commodities are available and are transported from Herat city. The majority of shops sell food or cloth.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The Government controls the woleswali centre and mujahideen the remaining areas, divided into a number of groups. Well known commanders from the area are: Arbab Abdul Karim s/o Haji M. Akber

Themorzi,(HIG), who has prevented Ismael Khan from using the road between Karukh centre and the Provincial city; Mowlawi Abdul Karim s/o Dost Mohammad Ishaqzai,(SYF); Mowlavi Hanif s/o Khan Homannad Jan Jamshiddi,(HIG); and Noor Ahmad Khan s/o Hanif Jamshiddi,(HIG).

Well known tribal leaders are: Haji Shah Alam s/o Tahari Tamori; Hazrat Sahib Nasim Jan s/o Zori; Gull Ahmad Khan s/o Haji Nasi Ahmad Jamshiddi; Arbab Baz Mohammad s/o Shah Gull Jamshiddi; Arbab Abdul Karim s/o Hagi Mohammad Akber Tamori; and Haji Wazir Kipchaq of JIA.

All legal and political matters of the mujahideen are resolved by a ten member shura whose chief is Mawlavi Ghullam Farooq. He has been chosen by the mujahideen and the population.

EDUCATION

In 1979 there were an intermediate school in the woleswali centre and primary schools in the villages of Gela-i-Sapeeda, Chash-mi-Negra and Pahlawan.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Health problems in this district include jaundice, malaria, TB, typhoid, respiratory infections, diarrhoea and skin diseases.

- There is one clinic here.
- MSH support one clinic in Darakht-i-Toot (NIFA) and a BHW in Qaria Pastan (JIA).

NEEDS

The people would like financial assistance with seeds, fertilizer, medicines, insecticides, traction and farming equipment. They would also like health facilities.

KUSHK (KHUSHK, KOHSK)

Kushk is one of the northern-most woleswalis in Herat and borders the Soviet Union. To the east is Badghis Province, to the west Gulran woleswali and to the south Enjil. The total area of this woleswali is 2,932 square kilometers. The woleswali centre is Rabat Sangi.

Fifty-five percent of the land is mountainous and the remaining land is flat with rolling hills. The low hills are used for dry farming and in the mountainous areas the people live in villages scattered in the valleys. The mountain areas are found mainly in the south and east, while further to the north the land becomes flatter, though still interspersed with hills. The altitude is 1,245m above sea level.

A series of mountains called Syah Koh cross the southern end of the woleswali and this has a direct effect on the climate of the area. This same range of mountains crosses into Gulran to the west and Badghis to the east, giving them all a similar climate. The rainy season starts from October and the snow starts falling in November lasting until May. In winter the snow fall covers the dry areas used for grazing cattle.

The two principal roads linking Torghundi with Herat and Kushk-i-Kohna (Badghis), as well as the woleswali centre, Rabat Sangi, are controlled by the Government. Fazlul Haq Khaliqyar, the former Governor of Herat, is a native of this woleswali. Most of the land to the west of the highway is controlled by mujahideen, and that to the east by militia. The militia commanders are mainly tribal elders, particularly from the Jamshidi and Taimori groups and they are found primarily in the north and along either side of the Herat-Torghundi highway. Recently, in this area, they were reported to be capturing economic migrants from Badghis and Faryab and forcing them into conscription. Fazlal Haq was able to cause serious problems for mujahideen by spending large amounts of money in support of the Government.

Kushk Rubat Castle, including a mosque and garden dating to the 15th century, was completely destroyed by Soviets betwaeen 1983 and 1978.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Pre-war Government documents estimate that there were 14,980 households in 116 villages. The local people reported that about 7,420 households (49 percent) have migrated, principally to Iran. An estimated 70 percent of the houses have been destroyed. The main Herat-Torghundi road, controlled by the Government, runs on a north-south axis through the woleswali. The border with the USSR is also strictly controlled by Government and militia forces. About 70 percent of the population from most of the villages to the west of this highway have migrated to Iran. Only a small number of people to the east of the road, where the majority have cooperated with the militia, have migrated. No returnees have been reported and none are anticipated, as the situation here is not encouraging.

There are a number of different ethnic groups in this area. Jamshidi make up 50 percent of the population, Taimuri 20 percent and Zori 15 percent. Other groups are Firuz Kohi, Taheri, Mish Mast, Baluch, Turkaman and Pashtuns. The Pashtun tribes include the Kakar, Alizai, Ishaqzai and Nurzai. Before the war the tribal system was loosing its strength in this area as in other parts of Herat, but in recent years the Government has been working to revive it.

ECONOMY
The local topography is suitable for dry farming but this has been seriously affected by the decline in the availability of traction and by flooding. The plague of grasshoppers, prevalent for the last ten years, has risen in the last two years to alarming proportions. There is a strong possibility of a shortage of food here in the coming year. In comparison to pre-war levels, only 20 percent of the agricultural land is being cultivated. Last winter was reportedly very cold and damaged the horticulture of this area and neighboring Badghis.

The main crops are wheat, barley, peas, melon, grape and apricot. Before the war, crops were sold in the markets in Herat - especially wheat, melon, watermelon and peas. Currently however, production is barely sufficient for the people living here.

Parallel to agriculture, animal husbandry is an important contributor to the economy. About 80 percent of the people are involved in both occupations and 20 percent live just on animal husbandry. This area, along with the neighboring provinces of Badghis, Ghor and Maimana (Faryab), is famous for cattle raising. In addition, sheep, goats, camels and horses are raised in Kushk. This facet of the economy has been greatly damaged by the ten years of war and the herds are said to have depleted up to 90 percent.

More than 70 percent of cultivation is on dry land and the remaining 30 percent is irrigated by karez and springs. The dry farming is on a long series of hills and in the flat areas. About 60 percent of the karez to the west of the Herat-Torghundi highway are destroyed and the springs filled, while the destruction to the east of the road remains at a lower level.

A seasonal flood canal, known as the Kushk Rud, comes from Kushk-i-Kohna (an alaqadari in Badghis), flows west into Kushk and eventually enters the USSR. The water flows in the floodway from the end of autumn until late spring. The villages of Chardo Bagh, Movdodi and Nurzai use this river for irrigation. It is only possible to cross this river in the Chardo Bagh area (i.e., at Tangi).

BAZAARS

- There is a bazaar with about 120-200 shops in the woleswali centre, Rabat Sangi. This is controlled by the Government.
- There are shops in mujahideen controlled areas, at Qala-e-Safidak and Afzal villages.

STORAGE FACILITIES

There is a warehouse in the centre of the woleswali, controlled by the Government. In the non-Government controlled areas there is no storage facility though possibly Qala-i-Safidak would be a suitable place.

ROADS

From Herat city to Kushk is 52km. From Kushk to Torghundi is 62 km. The Government control the main metalled highways, and the mujahideen the old routes.

- The main logistical route of the Government, between Herat and Torghundi, passes directly from north to south through this woleswali and is strictly controlled by them. On both sides of the road are strong, fully equipped militia bases. Due to mines on either side of the road, vehicles only travel in the centre.
- A second road running from the highway leading to Kushk-e-Kohna alaqadari of Badghis and finally reaching Qala Nau, the provincial centre of Badghis, is also controlled by the Government.
- A further dirt road runs from the area of Torghundi, along the Kushk Rud to Kushk-i-Khona alaqadari in Badghis. This is 65km and is controlled by mujahideen.
- A fourth road leaves the Herat-Torghundi highway going via Qala-i-Safidak and then north to Qarabagh centre. The middle of the road is controlled by mujahideen while each end, near the highway and Qarabagh, is controlled by the Government.
- There is a road running amongst other villages, to Qala-i-Safidak, and used by mujahideen.

MINES

- On the Herat-Torghundi road there are mines around the woleswali centre of Rabat Sangi and also on either side of the road running north to the USSR.
- There are mines at the junction of the road to Qarabagh in Gulran when it turns from the Herat-Torghundi road.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The area to the west of the Torghundi-Herat highway is principally controlled by mujahideen, although the Government controls the immediate land on either side of the road. The Emirate of Ismael Khan predominates to the west and Ghulam Jailani Khan of the Firuz Kohi is his principal commander in the area. Their main base is at Ainabak. Other commanders include: Mir Hamza Khan Nurzai, NIFA; Kala Khan, Acheckzai, ANLF; Mullah Mirhamza Nurzai, ANLF; Wakil Ramazan, Taimori, JIA; Sadiq Khan, Kakar, ANLF; and Reiss A. Rahman, Ishaqzai, HIG. All legal, political, social and tribal affairs are resolved by a local ten-member shura whose chief is Mowlavi Abdul Rahman. Other members of the shura include Mowalvi Ali Madad, Mowlavi Gul Mohd, Mowlavi Abdul Rauof, Mowlavi Yaqaob, Mowlavi Hikmat, Mowlavi Sardar Mohd, Mowlavi Abdul Ghafoor and Mowlavi Abdullah.

Militia control the area to the east of the highway. The main militia commanders are Malik Naz Taheri, Haji Abdul Sattar Jamshidi, Dastagir Khan Nurzai, Nooruddin Nurzai, Shir Ahmad Jamshidi, Mohammad Jan Nurzai, Ali Khan Jamshidi, Aidi Jamshidi, Faizuddin Jamshidi, Basir Taheri, Sekandar Zoori, Abdul Wahab Taimori, Haji Abdullah Taimori, Arbab Bahauddin Jamshidi, Maleki Turkaman, Basir Ishaqzai, Doulat Nurzai and Arif Ishaqzai.

EDUCATION

During the Daoud's time there were primary schools in the villages of Markhoor, Cheil Kharwary, Chardo Bagh, Shahri Khalil and Chardara. There were also two secondary schools - Hazrat-i-Imam in Wakil Rahman village and Hanzela-i-Badghis in the woleswali centre (Rabat Sangi). All of these schools are destroyed and the only active secondary school is in Rabat Sangi.

The Emirate's Education Department claim to have four primary schools in the eastern part of this district. The local people appear to be interested in education and have asked for assistance.

- Muslim Aid give some support for religious education.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

There is a hospital in Rabat Sangi, controlled by the Government, and people outside the areas of Government control are not able to use it. Reportedly this hospital does not have trained doctors. The health situation in general is poor.

- There is a clinic in Ainabak established by the Emirate but due to the scattered population and the width of the woleswali, only a few of the surrounding villages can benefit. Shortage of medicine and lack of a well trained doctor are problems.
- The Afzali front are also said to support a clinic here.

Within the last ten years no vaccination programme has been conducted in this area. Health problems include TB, respiratory infections, malnutrition, diarrhea, vomiting in children, anemia with women and disease due to lack of vitamins.

NGO ASSISTANCE
None

NEEDS
- Traction.
- Improved seeds and fertilizer.
- Animal husbandry and veterinary assistance.
- Insecticide.
- Health facilities.
- Education.
- Construction of houses and irrigation systems (especially a dam on the Kushk-i-Rud).

KOHSAN (KUHESTAN)

Kohsan woleswali is in the north-west of Herat Province. The Hari Rud provides part of the border with Iran, in the west. In the north and partly in the east is Gulran and in the south Ghorian woleswalis. Kohsan is generally flat but the Syah Koh series of mountains in the north and north-east form a natural boundary with Gulran. The west and southern parts are low and flat, estimated at 839m above sea level. To the north the lands rise higher and higher reaching 1000m. The total area is said to cover 4,882 sq km.

The Islam Qala-Herat road runs through the south of Kohsan, to the dry port on the border. Both are under strict Government control. The Government also controls the woleswali centre. For these reasons, and because this district adjoins Iran, there have been many conflicts between mujahideen and Government forces. There is heavy destruction and about 55 percent of the population have migrated.

In November it starts to rain in the southern areas and to snow in the north. This continues until the beginning of May and is vital for the dry farming and grazing in the district.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics published in 1979 indicate a population of 22,577. The DCAR team calculated that there were about 9,210 households out of which about 5,065 (55 percent) had migrated to Iran. The majority of people have left from the central and southern parts of the district, where most of the villages there have been destroyed. The average level of destruction is 52 percent.

Before the war the people were aware of their tribal relations but they were not considered as important as in Obeh or Gulran. The different ethnic and tribal groups include Pushtuns, Baluch, Jamshidis, Taheris, Taimori (Khamadis) and Mish Mast. The Baluch tribes consisting of the Rakhshani, Barahoi, Gala Bacha (sub-tribe), Rigi and Dahmarde, make up about 25 percent of the population. Within the Pushtuns, the Alizais form about 18 percent and the remainder consists of Baritchs, Achakzais, Populzais, Nurzais, Ghorizais and Madizais (both sub-tribes of the Nurzai).

ECONOMY

The majority of this district is flat. Before the war this land was used for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. The fruit was sold in Herat city, about 105km to the east. Currently due to the low level of production and to the lack of transport facilities, much of the harvest remains unsold in the area. Irrigation is principally from the Hari Rud.

Only the villages of Ta Kham, Qezel Islam, Mustafa Big, Khan-i-Syah Khan, Qala-i-Sardar,Qala-i-Mooshi, Kargarab, Teer Pul, Ahmad Abad, Jai-i-Nau, Char Burji and the centre of the woleswali were partially cultivated in 1989. This is about 20 percent of the pre-war area. The main crops are wheat, barley, clover, alfalfa and melons. Fruit production includes grapes, pomegranates, quince, cherry, apple and apricot.

The high level of migration has severely affected the irrigation system and consequently the agriculture. In the east and northern side of this woleswali there are some villages benefitting from karez and springs. The Hari Rud, flowing from the south-east to the north for a long distance and forming the natural border between Afghanistan and Iran, forms the main irrigation source for the woleswali.

- Kohsan main irrigation canal is the principal canal beginning from Shabash village in Ghorian and running for a length of approximately 60-70km. At the south of the Islam Qala-Herat road it irrigates the Char Burji, Joi Nau, Ahmad Abad, Kham Cheshma and Teer Pul villages. After Teer Pul it runs parallel to the Hari Rud river, crosses the Islam Qala-Herat highway running north to the centre of the woleswali and then to Mustafa Big village. There are about 14 sub-canals deviating from the main canal to irrigate different villages. This canal has been in use for approximately 100 years and has a local dam (200m long and 3m high) in Shabash village. Before the war 300 labourers would be employed for twenty days each year to clean it.
- There are some other small streams which come directly from the river to nearby villages. These irrigate the villages of Shamsabad, Qala Mooshi, Qala-i-Sardar, Kargasab and Islam Qala.

In an area called 'Tang-i-Hamdam Ab', in the north-central of this district, there are thousands of jeribs of uncultivated land which were planned for irrigation by constructing the Salma dam during Daoud's time. In this and surrounding areas in the villages of Cheshma-i-Sabz, Khwaja Rashid, Nay yak, Bara Kooh, Gala Chah, Chah Kacha, Chah Kaftari and Char Chah there are about 1,500 households of cattle owners.

Beside agriculture, most people have some involvement with animal husbandry, especially in the east and the north, and 10 percent rely on it completely. The war and consequent migration have seriously damaged this livelihood and in some instances herds have been depleted by 70 percent.

During Daoud's time the woleswali was identified as holding oil reserves in the areas of Teer Pul, Bai Mohammad, Khan Milak and Kala, but now all the machinery has been destroyed.

The Ministry of Rural Development has recently been re-established and with very limited personnel and material resources has started a modest rural development programme around Herat City.

Herat uses slightly different weights and measures than other parts of the country. One "halwar" is 160 "man" and 1 man is equal to 4 kg. (1 halwar is equal to 640 kg.)

STORAGE

The following storage facilities exist in the city:

- One silo of the Ministry of Light Industry with a capacity of 39,000 MT.
- Facility of 6,000 MT with the Peasant Cooperatives: 12,500 MT with the Fertilizer Enterprise; and 12,000 MT with the Cotton Enterprise.

Private storage is also available for rent in Herat city, and given the climatic conditions, the possibility of temporary outside storage is also possible.

TRANSPORT

A public sector company has 171 trucks in Herat with repair, spare parts storage and fuel storage facilities. The current annual carrying capacity is estimated at 75,000 MT.

About 500 private sector trucks operate from the city under Government coordination. The estimated current annual carrying capacity is 100,000 MT.

A large airbase exists at Shindand (Farah).

ROADS

All roads have badly deteriorated. The Government controls the main routes of Torgundi-Herat-Shindand and Islam Qala-Herat. Approximate travel times are: Torgundi-Herat - six hours; Islam Qala-Herat - four hours; and Herat-Chaman (Pakistan border of Kandahar) - 14 days. The road between Shindand and Kandahar is in very poor condition.

The roads within Herat are detailed under each woleswali. In addition to these, there are the main access routes for mujahideen from Pakistan:

- One road runs due south from Ghorian, parallel with the Iranain border, through the desert. The Resistance used this route early in the war, but later it fell into disuse. This may have been due to problems with groups in the southern border of Afghanistan who are heavily implicated in heroin production and smuggling.

BAZAARS
The only two bazaars in the woleswali are at Islam Qala and the woleswali centre and these are both controlled by the Government. Goods come from both Herat city and Iran.

There are also individual shops in the various villages.

ROADS

- About 60km of the Herat-Islam Qala road passes through the south of the woleswali.
- At Teer Pul a road branches of from this highway to the centre of the woleswali. This road is 13km long, gravelled and controlled by the Government.
- A third road starts from the centre of the woleswali, passes the villages of Mustafa Big, Qezel Islam and leads to Dahana-i-Zulfagar. This is gravelled and runs parallel to the Afghan/Iranian border for 120km. Part is controlled by mujahideen and part by the Government.
- A further road from the centre of the woleswali runs in the direction of Bara Koh and Asya Diu leading to Qarabagh in the centre of Gulran woleswali. Its length is about 100km. This is also gravelled and can be passed by any kind of vehicle. Parts are controlled by mujahideen and parts by the Government.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Kohsan is under the overall control of the Emirate of Ismael Khan.

The main force of JIA mujahideen are Baluch under the command of Haji Khan Baluch of the Rakhshani sub-tribe and his commander, Haji Shir Khan. They are based mainly at Khargah, in the south and close to Islam Qala, and are active in many parts of the woleswali. H. Ahad Mish Mast and members from the Jamshidi tribe on the border are also with JIA. Commanders with minor groups include: A. Aziz Khan, Acheckzai, NIFA; H. Kajir Khan Madizai, Baritch; Zahir s/o H. Sat Khan, Alizai, NIFA; and Zahir-i-Nasro, Alizai, NIFA.

By promoting the tribal system, the Government has been very successful in gaining support from the tribal elders, under whom it has created a strong militia force to control strategic points within the woleswali. The Isalm Qala border (the base of the army commissioner) and the Islam Qala-Herat highway are strongly controlled by the Government. In addition to militia posts at the centre of the woleswali there are other militia posts along the Iranian border:

- The base of the Baritch militia is opposite an Iranian post called Tala Safid and is close to the border. The number of militia are estimated at 200. Haji Shah Mohd, Haji Nabi, Delawar Khan and Haji Ghulam are the main militia commanders and tribal elders of the Baritch tribe.

- The Alizais are mainly based in Bonyad, Joi-i-Nau and Kamanak villages on both sides of the Hari Rud river where it forms the border. They have about 600-700 armed personnel. The main militia commanders and tribal elders of the Alizais are Kondel, Zareeen, and Arbab Mir Khan.

- The Haft Bala militia are located for about 60km along the Islam Qala-Herat highway from the border. Anwar, Sultan, Abdul, Akbar and Gargood (famous as Mohd Ali) are the militia commanders of the Haft Bala (Seven Devils) sub-tribe of the Alizai.

EDUCATION

Before the war there was an intermediate school in the centre of the woleswali, now controlled by the Government. Another primary school has been destroyed. The Emirate's educational department intend to establish schools in areas controlled by them.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

In general the area has a very poor health situation, with problems similar to those found in the surrounding areas and due mainly to malnutrition and lack of immunization.

- Under Daoud there was a hospital in the centre of the woleswali and there are reported to be some private medical stores and simple clinics in Islam Qalà. Both of these are in areas controlled by the Government and people with the Resistance are unable to use these facilities.
- There is one first aid clinic in Khargah, the base of Haji Khan Baluch's mujahideen.
- MCI and MSH support health facilities.

NGO ASSISTANCE

None reported.

NEEDS

- Reconstructing dams and cleaning canals and karez.
- Assisting the cattle owners by establishing veterinary centers and digging wells for use by the flocks.
- Agricultural assistance including improved seed, fertilizer and insecticide.
- Assistance in the fields of education and health.

OBEH (OBEY) 3422N6310E

Obeh, in eastern Herat, consists roughly of the valley of the Hari Rud from Darah-i-Takht to Buryabaf, the last village of Pushtoon Zarghun on the right bank and to the mouth of the Kaoghan on the left. The average height of the valley is 1,363m: Darah-i-Takht is 1,645m; Obeh is 1,260m; and Marwa about 1,139m. In the east is Chesht-i-Sharif, in the north-west Karukh, in the north Badghis Province and in the south Tulak. The woleswal centre, about 36km north-east of Herat city, is on the right bank of the Hari Rud. Obeh has between 125 and 130 villages.

The areas around the woleswali centre and on both sides of the Hari Rud are the most populated, particularly the areas from the Hari Rud to the border of Pushtoon Zarghun. This area is traditionally well cultivated, mostly with wheat and barley. There are also many orchards of grape, walnut and apricot. The areas at the foot of the Safid Koh and Sia Kooh mountains are mainly unpopulated.

The district is divided by the Hari Rud into northern and southern parts. To the north is the Kawghan Rud and a series of mountains called Pushta-i-Peeja. To the south is a desert and another range of mountains called the Dawandar.

To the north of Obeh centre and at the foot of the mountains there are a number of dispersed villages populated by semi-nomads. In the south the villages are dispersed and again have a semi-nomadic population. Here they are principally involved with animal husbandry. Most of the irrigation here is by karez. Details of these villages inluding numbers of houses and village elders are available at the UNHCR Sub-office, Quetta.

The Chisht sub-divison of Obeh is well known for the shrines of the saints found there.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

This woleswali has a population estimated at 34,991 by pre-war Government statistics. The percentage of migration in this district is low. Destruction is estimated at about 25 percent.

The Koochis are predominant in the mountainous areas. The majority of the population are Kipchaks (a branch of the Taimori ethnic group), followed by Ghilzais and Sayeds. Popalzais are a strong tribe. Tribal relationships are important and strong and the relationship between the different tribes is good.

ECONOMY

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people. The best irrigated land is found along the banks of the Hari Rud, where people grow paddy, horticulture, grain and forage crops. The principal

fruit production is walnut and apricot. Semi-irrigated lands, generally relying on karez now in poor condition, are found at the foot of the Baba and Safed Koh mountains. The principal crop here is wheat, although barley, maize, beans and pea are also grown. Dry land, where only wheat is cultivated, is found in the far north and south of the district. Local varieties of wheat are more common than improved seeds as the farmers believe that they are more adapatable to local conditions and that improved seeds need more management. Types of local wheat grown are Simaha, Kallak, Zafrani, Shahnazi and Shindandi. Mexipak was distributed about 20 years ago and is still common.

Irrigation is through canals, springs and karez. The main canals are predominantly usable: Kishmiran; Yaro Khan; Gunabad; Sarwan; Panj Miran; Chanaran; Turk Abad; Bala; Bazzar; Khaja; Band Khajor; and A. Rahim Khan. Most of the karez (13) in the north of the district appear to have been destroyed and those to the south (5) partially destroyed.

Tractors and oxen were common before the war, but most of the former have been destroyed and oxen seriously depleted.

Animal manure and chemical fertilizer are both used. Animal manure is popular but not available in sufficient quantities. The previous government supplied chemical fertilizer and the present government wishes to do so but many farmers are reluctant to take it so they purchase it from the black market, which is costly.

Production also suffers from lack of pesticides and insecticides. Local crop problems include rust, smut, vine diseases, plant pediculosis, earth worms, leaf worms, broad leaved weeds.

Animal husbandry is a main occupation of the district, especially for those people living in the mountainous areas where there is a large population of Koochis. The sedentary inhabitants also keep livestock, (i.e., cows, oxen, sheep, goats, horses and poultry). The number of animals has been seriously depleted by the war and there is a lack of verterinary services.

BAZAARS

There is one bazaar with 70-80 shops in the centre of the district. This bazaar is controlled by the Government. The villagers use either dispersed shops around the villages or purchase from Herat city.

ROADS

- The main road starts from Herat centre and runs for 75km to Obeh district. This route was rebuilt under Daoud. Currently all types of vehicles can use it, including the

local bus service running daily between Obeh centre and Herat city. Part of this road is controlled by Juma Gul Pahlawan (HIG) and part by Aqa Nabi Gulo Afzali (JIA, currently in Iran).

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Obeh is an area where traditional influences are very important, especially that of the mullahs. Ismael Khan had a major base at Taghan Kuh, but his influence used to lie through Haji Malang who was killed when reportedly defecting to the Government in April 1990. Other Resistance commanders include: Aga Nabi Gulo Afzali, JIA; Juma Gul Pahlawan, HIG; Shadi Khan, Ghiljai, JIA; Haji Abdullah, ANLF; and Haji Arab, Arab from ANLF.

The militia are strong along the highway connecting Obeh to Herat city. Some of the mujahideen commanders are known to be collaborating with them, and have received substantial supplies for doing so.

EDUCATION

There were several primary schools and a medium school in the district before the war, but all these are destroyed. The DCAR team could find no school and understood that the children and some talebs attend the mosques to learn the basics of Islam. Lack of education is a concern of the local people. However, the U.N. SMU reported seven schools with some 801 students.

- Solidarite Afghanistan and AFRANE have an education programme here.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Due to the poor economy, the people here are generally not in good health. Medicine is only available at the district centre or in Herat city. Reported medical problems include measles, small pox, T.B., rheumatism and whooping cough.

- The Emirate has established a hospital in Taghan Kuh village for patients from Badghis, Ghor and parts of Farah and Helmand. It suffers from lack of personnel although they have X-rays, a laboratory, a surgical ward and other equipment.
- There are two other clinics in the district.
- AMI, Freedom Medicine, IMC and MSH support medical programmes.

NGO ACTIVITIES

- AFRANE have given assistance with food, education, oxen, fertilzier, clothing and logistics.
- ISRA have given support to vulnerable groups.

PUSHTOON ZARGHUN (PASHTOON ZARGHOON)

In south-east Herat, Pushtoon Zarghun covers an estimate area of 1,731sq km. and is at an altitude of 900 meters. It is into southern and northern parts by the Herat River.

When the DCAR team were in this district the security situation was poor due to fighting between Ismael Khan's forces and the Government.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

The population, estimated by pre-war Government sources, was 23,191. A small percentage of the people in this district have migrated to Iran and some internal refugees have left for other woleswalis. The main condition determining their return is security.

The main Pushtun tribes are the Achakzais and the Barakzais with some representation of Alkozai, Kharoti, Nurzai, Akhunzada and Eshaqazai. Other ethnic groups include: Tajiks, Arab, Sayed, Aqa Mir, Mughal, Tamori, Taheri, Balouch, Zoori, Khuja, Tanzaik and Taimani. The relationship between the different tribes is good.

ECONOMY

Land is irrigated or desert that is either dry or irrigated. Irrigated land is cultivated every year and a range of crops cultivated include paddy, alfalfa, clover, grain and horticulture. The soil is clay loam and clay sand. Irrigated desert is cultivated only every 2-4 years.

The crops are regarded in the following importance - wheat, barley, corriander seed, melon and water melon, paddy, cotton, grapes, peas and beans, green peas, sesame seed, corn and sunflower. Both spring and winter wheat are grown. Local wheat seed is more common than improved seed and is popular because it needs less management and is more resistant to diseases. Wheat seed varieties include Kallak, Simaha, Shahnazi, Shindandi (local variety) and Mexipak (provided by the Agricultural Extension Department). Treatment of seed is not common.

Paddy is grown at two different periods in the year - during the spring and at the end of the spring after the wheat harvest. Local varieties of paddy seed include Sadri Simaha, Lialfor, Rishti and Sadri Iran.

There are three types of fertilizer common to the farmers: animal manure; green manure; and chemical fertilizer. Animal manure is cheap and available to the small farmer, but large landowners have difficulty finding sufficient and also use chemicals. Green manure is only used in the lands cultivating rice crops because they need more organic matter and forage crops are the main source. Chemical fertilizers, principally urea and DAP, are hard to find. Under previous governments they were sold through the Agricultural

Development Bank, the Agricultural Extension Department and Fertilizer Company, but are now only available to non-Government supporters on the black market.

Irrigation is from karez, springs and tube wells as well as diversion canals from the Herat river. UNHCR Sub-office Quetta has more information regarding these canals and for a number of karez also found in this district. There are springs in the Salime and Kushk Haibat areas. Tube wells are only found in the south.

There is no form of pest control and plant diseases and insects cause serious harm to the agriculture. These problems have increased during the war years and farmers report loosing between 25 and 50 percent of their crops. The principal problems are said to be rust, smut, pediculosis, vine diseases, earth worm and fruit worms. Broad leaved weeds are found amongst the wheat and narrow leaved weeds amongst the paddy.

There is the 'Wind of 120 Days', blowing from the first day of June to the middle of August. Cold weather in the spring affects the crops and fruit production. In 1988/89 severe cold diminished wheat production.

Animal husbandry is an important contributor to the economy. The majority of the population in the mountainous areas are Koochis and primarily involved in raising animals. Many flock owners have lost their animals due to war, bombardment, looting and diseases. Poultry husbandry is also common, especially the turkey. Camels are commonly used for transportation, horses for riding and transporting, donkeys for farm and local transportation, oxen for ploughing and harvesting, cows for dairy products, sheep and goats for dairy, wool and meat production and turkeys for meat.

Tractors and oxen were used for farm power. There are reportedly no tractors now and numbers of oxen are heavily reduced, leading to a very high local price. A single farmer cannot buy oxen but needs to share with others for ploughing and harvesting. Lack of labour is a major problem locally as many young men are either employed as mujahideen or working in Iran.

BAZAARS

- There was a large bazaar with 100-120 shops in the woleswali centre before the war and was utilized by all the people of the woleswali. The shops were supplied from Herat city. This bazaar is only partially used as some shops have been destroyed and some shopkeepers have moved to surrounding villages. This bazaar is under the control of Arbab Ghani Achakzai (NIFA).
- Since the war, a second bazaar with about 70 shops has developed to the east of the district centre. This bazaar supplies the population in the eastern part of the district.

STORAGE
There is an old building some three kilometers from the administrative centre. It has been partially destroyed but would be suitable for storage. It is controlled by Arbab Ghani Achakzai. Otherwise there are suitable facilities in the different large villages. Local people store their crops by the traditional method in open surface mud pits shaped as giant beehives. Storage is facilitated because there is relatively little humidity in the district.

ROADS

- The main road starts at the centre of the district and runs to the Provincial centre. This road is 65km long. The condition of the road is relatively good and all types of vehicles can use it. It was gravelled during Daoud's time. A local bus runs daily between the district and Provincial centres. This road is controlled at different points by different commanders, including: Arbab Ghani, Achakzai, NIFA; Darwish Alizai JIA; Juma Gul, Tajik, HIG; A Karim Haq Dost, Tajik, HIG; and G Maghul Maliki, Qazi Kashmir and Muallim Majid, JIA.
- One route begins east of the district centre and continues to Obeh.
- A further road runs north from the centre and continues to Obeh and the Kawghan river. This road runs along the Shaflon canal and serves all the villages of the area. This road is about 35km long and in good condition. It is controlled by Ismael Khan, Arbab Ghani Achakzai, Nadir Nurzai, NIFA and Arab Zada (Arab) NIFA.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
This is a troubled region where there has been no real leadership since the beginning of the war. Ismael Khan's Emirate is active, but there are a number of other independent JIA groups. Until a few years ago, Ismael Khan worked through JIA commanders such as Haji Malang Aqa (originally the JIA Amir for the area) and his brother, Agha Aziz, who held power as religious leaders. However relations cooled and the brothers took up relations with the Government, culminating in the highly publicized transfer of their allegiance to the Government in April 1990 when Haji Malang was assassinated. Haji Qazi Mohammad Askar (Tajik) continues a somewhat uneasy relationship with the Emirate. The local HIG commander Juma Gul Pahlawan (Tajik) and Arabzada (NIFA) are well-known opponents of Ismael Khan.

The main commanders are: Ismael Khan, Tajik, JIA; Hagi Qazi Mohammad Askar, Tajik, JIA; Arabzada, Arab, NIFA; Juma Gul Pahlawan, Tajik, HIG; Darwish Alizai, JIA; Fazel Ahmad Ara, JIA; Munshi Shukur, JIA; Nadir, Noorzai; Qazi Kishmir, Tahiri; Majid Muallim, JIA, Mughal; Abdurrazoq, JIA, Achakzai; Sardar Khan, Arbab; A Ghani, NIFA, Achakzai.

The main tribal elders are: Haji Zarif, Achakzia; Arbab Amir, Tajik; H Khan M. Kharoti; Arbab Sattar, Barakzai; Mudir A Ahmad, Achakzai; A Hussain, Balouch; Abdullah Khan, Achakzai; Faiz M, Tajik; Hafizullah Khan, Noorzai; Sufi A Karim, Temori; Mullah M, Zoori; Tajmir Khan, Achackzai; and Akhund Hafizullah, Khuja.

The UNHCR Sub-office in Quetta has lists of the elders for each of the district divisions made above.

EDUCATION

There are eight schools and ten madrassas, supported by the Resistance. There was a concrete school in Blandab before the war, with 500 students. This has been destroyed. There is only a middle school in the woleswali centre, controlled by the Government. The local people are very concerned about the level of education. Most of the following schools are funded by the Alliance Educational Centre:

- Kush Seerwan, three classes, 90 students, 4 teachers.
- Pushkan, four classes, 120 students, 5 teachers.
- Qalae Mirza Ata, four classes, 120 students, 5 teachers.
- M Asif Kushk, four classes, 120 students, 5 teachers.
- Asiach, four classes, 115 students, 5 teachers.
- Taqan Koh, three classes, 90 students, 4 teachers.
- Salimi, four classes 120 students, 5 teachers.
- Tunian, four classes, 115 students , 5 teachers.

The salary of each teacher is paid by the Educational Centre.

- Solidarite Afghanistan have given educational support.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The health situation here is poor, as are the living conditions - especially in the southern and mountainous areas. The people have lost their flocks and are suffering from a shortage of water. There are no vaccination facilities. Malaria is reported to be a problem.

- AMI, IMC, Freedom Medecine and MSH support health programmes.

NGO ACTIVITIES

- Solidarite Afghanistan are involved in field crop, horiticultural, livestock, traction, road, storage, irrigation and emergency assistance programmes.
- ISRA support vulnerable groups.

NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS

Irrigation rehabilitation.
Agricultural assistance.
Health Facilities.

ZENDAJAN (ZINDAJAN, ZENDEH JAN)

Zendajan is generally flat and covers the area from Puli Salar and Kagtan Khan villages in the west of Enjil woleswali, to Shada and Khumi Mako west of Ghorian woleswali. This woleswali is bounded to the west by Ghorian and Kohsan, to the north by Gulran and Kushk, the east by Enjil and the south by Adraskan. Previous government documents indicate the total areas as 1,833 sq km and the elevation at 900m. The Islam Qala highway and the Hari Rud pass through it.

The Chehel Dukhtaran (Forty Daughters) mountain range separates the southern and northern areas. These two areas have very different economies, based on the availability of water. The south is considerably more prosperous than the north, which depends principally on animal husbandry. There is an abundance of mulberry trees and silk spinning is a major cottage industry contributing about 40 percent of the local economy.

Zendajan is under the control of Ismael Khan and is the main centre of the Emirate's reconstruction activities. The only area controlled by the Government is on the eastern side near Enjil, where the first security belt begins. This runs from the cement project and Pul-i-Hashemi in the south to the Islam Qala-Herat road (controlled by the Government) in the north. Vehicles cannot cross the security belt, and it is only possible for mujahideen at night. Sometimes there is artillery fire from the Islam Qala-Herat highway towards the villages in the south, but generally the area is regarded as safe and in some instances the people have begun to repair destroyed walls and houses.

Zendajan is in an important position. It is far enough away from the main area of fighting to concentrate on reconstruction activities yet near enough to supply those areas with labour and supplies. It is also on the path of any returning refugees from Iran.

POPULATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Previous government statistics indicated a total population of 27,884. Population concentrations are divided between the majority living in the southern area and those to the north of the Islam Qala-Herat road and the Chahel Dukhtaran mountains. The area to the north includes Asya Badak, Jagda, Gaza and Qasr-i-Shirin and their twenty villages.

During ten years of war most of those villages in the north were under pressure from the Soviets, who conducted frequent searches. This is the most deprived area in Zendajan. The villages to the south are now being looted by the militia. This has increased the atmosphere of insecurity, and this year when the cattle and harvests were looted, the people in some areas left. The number of refugees is estimated at 17 percent. Local prices are also high. The south of the district is relativly rich in irrigation and resources and there are refugees from Gulran and Kushk districts, the villages north of Chehel Dakhtaran, and Badghis and Faryab provinces. The

- A second road follows roughly the route that arms convoys presently use and is under construction. It runs from Herat-Tangi-Taiwara-Paysan-Golistan-Helmand River. If the bridge at Kajaki remains intact, it is possible to drive to Pakistan via several different routes. If it is destroyed then it will be necessary to use the rafts at Sangin, carrying only pick-ups, not lorries. This road is not complete and use is seasonal, being difficult if not impassable between December and late March.

Both the Government and militia stop private transport. The Government usually only checks convoys for contents, whilst the militia have increasingly begun to be indiscriminate in their attacks. The Resistance continue to harass and attack Government military convoys.

SECURITY

The main areas of conflict are: the Torghundi-Herat Highway to Shindand; around the Shindand airport; the Islam Qala-Herat highway; and the three security belts around Herat city. The first security belt is from the cement factory to Islam Qala highway in Zendajan woleswali, the second is from Ziaratgah to Moulaney Jam in Enjil district and the third starts from Gulbafan of Guzara to the centre of the city. The first and second belts are not very active during the night but the third is controlled by Amir Sayed Akhmad, a militia commander, and is very dangerous as it is mined.

The U.N. SMU in November 1989 reported that the security situation around the first and second security belts had become more difficult since a new militia, made up of Uzbekas from Maimana had replaced the traditional local Pushtoons. Increased activity was partly due to the arrival of assistance.

MINES

The majority of mine fields are located in the first and second security belts, established by the Government forces to the west of the city. There are also mine fields, planted by mujahideen, around Ghorian and Zendajan centers. Mujahideen have also planted mines in the areas in the first security belt of the city where Government forces were active. The mujahideen have no modern mine-detecting equipment.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Herat Province is bounded to the north by the USSR and to the west by Iran. This position of geo-political importance has had its impact here, as it has in other border provinces in Afghanistan during the war.

Emirate gives assistance to these refugees in the form of wheat and money. These people are displaced due to poor agricultural resources in their areas and harrassment by Government militia. UNHCR Sub-office, Quetta, has lists of the main villages within the woleswali with estimates of their current and pre-war populations.

Tribal relations here are not strong, and there is little discrimination along these lines. The principal ethnic group is Tajik, comprising 40 percent of the population. Pushtuns are represented by the Alizais (20 percent), Khogianis (10 percent), Achakzai and Barakzai (10 percent), and Popalzai (9 percent). The Marvi, Khwaja, Makoo, Baluch and Maleki ethnic groups make up the remaining.

ECONOMY

The majority of the people are involved in agriculture. The southern part of the district is well irrigated and supports intensive cultivation. Crops are traditionally sold in Herat city.

The total cultivatable land of this woleswali, according to Government documents, is 54,006 jeribs with 920 landowners. The local population think that this number is low. Areas of land owned vary from 0.5 to 600 jeribs.

Major crops are wheat, barley, beans, rice, green peas, alfalfa, clover, sesame, cotton, melon and millet. Horticultural production includes grapes, apples, figs, pomegranate, apricots, peaches and mulberries. Before the war the fruit was sold in Herat city.

In the north, most of the villages are located along two wide floodways called Senjab and Kajkell. Besides agriculture the people here are also involved with animal husbandry, but their economy has severely suffered because the area is close to the Herat-Torghundi highway. Animal husbandry has been reduced by some 50 percent. By 1989 only four percent of the agricultural land was cultivated because karez and springs were destroyed.

In the south, the Hari Rud is the main water source, providing about 90 percent of the irrigation. The remainder of irrigation is provided by springs and karez. About 60 percent of the lands cultivated in 1979 are now cultivated. The heavy cold of last year seriously affected production. Most of the irrigation canals were filled during the war but the damage to the karez in the north of the woleswali is more serious.

Except for five main canals each irrigating many villages, the other villages draw water from the river by individual canals.
The five main canals are:

- The main irrigation canal is Zendajan Canal with a length of 30Km. It starts from the west of Sang Bast village and runs until Kamana village. Qala-i-Rig, Pupalzai,

Mahala-i-Lengar, Mahala-i-Now, Mahala-i-Khwajaha and Qala-i-Now are irrigated by this canal.

- The second main canal is the Shekiban canal of 15km which irrigates Shekiban-i-Tajiki, Shekiban-i-Marvi and Qala-i-Jamal.
- The third canal is the Mamizak canal with a 20km length irrigating Mamizak, partly Shekiban and Sang Bast villages.
- Ougha canal is 7km and irrigates Ougha, Mahmoodabad and Qala-i-Nawak.
- Shada canal is 12km and irrigates Shada and Qala-i-Mammoorin.

In the south there is also a seasonal flood canal starting from the Siyah Kohi mountains and at Zendajan dam it joins the Hari Rud river. Along this floodway are three karez of which two are inactive and one partially filled. At Taraka village the width of the flood way is less than 60m.

Silk spinning is a well-established cottage industry in Zendajan, providing an important source of cash. Some blankets and carpets are made locally but the best silk thread is sent to Iran and Herat city to be processed. This is a traditional occupation and skill of the area and the majority of the people in this woleswali are involved with it. This tradition is also found in Guzara, Pushtoon Zarghun, Obeh, Karukh and Enjil. There has long been a conflict between the rural areas producing the silk thread and the weavers working in Herat city.

In the spring when the mulberry trees are green, the people purchase the silk moths' eggs. These come from three main sources - France, Iran and Kabul. The French are the best quality, the Kabuli the poorest. At a very approximate estimate, a box of 2,000 French eggs yields 40 kilos of cotton which is then turned into 6 kilos of silk thread. The Government cannot provide enough eggs and for the last few years the people have tried to bring eggs (costing ten times as much) from Iran. The eggs given by the Government are from Kabul and Baghlan and of inferior quality giving only approximately 800m of thread for each cocoon - the French eggs coming from Iran give 1,200m. Last year only 85 percent of the people could find the eggs locally because of the shortage.

It takes only 45 days from the time of the purchasing of the eggs to the bolls being mature enough to sell to manufacturers in Zendajan. The price of 4kgs of the bolls is between 2,500 and 4,000 Afs and the silk thread produced by the manufacturers is sold for Afs 52,000/kg. Before the war there were 40 manufacturers working in Zendajan, but now, due to the poor economy, lack of eggs, and insecurity on the road, there are only 15 workshops. Some work is continued by individuals.

The following requirements are needed in this field: electric generators to speed and facilitate production; a supply of moth eggs; provision of producers with proper equipment; due to difficulties found at selling time, provision of credit to facilitate the people to produce silk carpets (especially beneficial to women). A development programme of this kind was established during Daoud's time, with a large farm of mulberry trees. This is now controlled by the Emirate. Although the equipment was destroyed during the war, the tinkers building has been repaired. The Emirate has formed a tinkers branch which is still suffering from lack of funds. However last year when the price of 4kg of cocoons was Afs 3,000/kg they purchased them for Afs 4,000.

Zendajan also has some sesame oil presses.

Under the previous government about 300 jeribs of forest had been planted in an attempt to stabilize shifting sands. This is now controlled by the Emirate.

Kaftar Khanas (pigeon houses) are kept for their manure. Each year a house can produce between 1,000 and 3,000 kg of manure which is used for horticulture at 16kg per jerib once each year. Most of these pigeon houses in Ghorian, Zendajan and Enjil woleswalis have been destroyed. To rebuild them would help defray the cost of fertilizer.

The Emirates agricultural programme in Zendajan employs Saleh Mohd as agriculturalist and project supervisor:

- Sang Bast-i-Bala project. This project to the east of Zendajan woleswali is under the supervision of Zabihullah. The project gives six peasants Afs 10,000 'Kaushi' (interest free loan). This way about 4,400kgs of wheat, barley, rice and Karabia have been cultivated. One-third of the production belongs to the peasant.
- Also in Sang Bast four farmers have received money from the Emirate to buy seed and oxen and have cultivated about 1,600kg rice and wheat. The Emirate keep one-third. In the future they intend to develop these projects.

BAZAARS

Before the war there were about 40 shops in the centre of the woleswali. Because it is reasonably close to Herat city and with a good transport system, people preferred to trade in the centre. Now there are about 10-15 shops and one restaurant.

STORAGE

- The U.N. SMU found an old, damaged Government warehouse with two large rooms of 8x12m each . After repair, total capacity would be 250 MT.

- There is an old school building presently not used, built in the mud traditional cupoul-technique which is in good condition. Capacity for 200 MT of wheat.

All the Government buildings inlcuding the woleswali and its surroundings, the 'pedlary', hospital etc., have been repaired or are under repair by the Emirate for use as different branches of their organization.

ROADS

- The Islam Qala-Herat road crosses the north of this woleswali and is strictly controlled by Government forces.
- The road from the centre of Zendajan to the centre of Ghorian woleswali is 24km and is described in the Ghorian section of this report.
- The above road continues for 46km from Zendajan centre to Herat city. 20km from Zendajan centre it turns left, crosses the Hari Rud and reaches Sang Bast village. 2km further from here starts the first security belt around the city, beginning at the Cement Project and Pul-i-Hashemi and joining with the Islam Qala-Herat road in the north. The 2km to the belt is mined and no vehicles can pass. Passengers stop at Sang Bast. The remaining 26km is described in the Enjil woleswali section of this report.
- The third road starts from the Islam-Qala-Herat highway in a place between Deh Surkh and Sayed Abad villages and passes through Dahana-i-Ghulam Nabi Khan, Chah Zary desert and Sang Kotal pass until reaching Qarabagh, the centre of Gulran woleswali. This road is 100km. The beginning and the end of the road are controlled by Government militia and the mujahideen have access to the centre, but the security is not good.

MINES

- Mines have been reported around Government security posts along the Islam Qala-Herat highway.
- Around the security belt in the north.
- Some anti-personnel mines have been defused on agricultural land.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The principal power in this district is the Emirate of Ismail Khan. Other groups cooperate in collaboration with him.

Zabet Abdullah, Arbab Ghullam Sedique Achekzai, Hashim Khan Alkozai, and Haji Mir Ahmad Khan for JIA are with the Emirate of Ismael Khan. H. Khairullah Khan Barakzai is with NIFA and M. Shah Khan, Alozai is with HIK. Tooran M. Ayub is a leader of the Alizais and H. Qayum of the Noorzais. Haji Ghulam Sedique Achakzai was elected as woleswal in a mujahideen general election.

EDUCATION

The Taher-i-Pooshangi high school and the intermediate school for girls in the centre of Zendajan are destroyed. Their reconstruction is being planned.

- An education committee has been established with the assistance of the Emirate, supporting about eight primary schools with approximately 1,060 students and 27 teachers. These schools are in Qala-i-Now, Mahala-i-Khawaja, Qala-i-Rig, Mahala-i-Lengar, Mahala-i-Khogiani and Mahala-i-Popalzai villages.
- Reportedly the Education Committee of the Alliance this year have given books for eight of the Emirates schools and the books are for levels one to three. Classes are held up to fifth level.
- Solidarite Afghanistan have given some assistance with education.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

During Daoud's time a hospital was constructed in the woleswali containing a building with three surgical facilities and wards for men and women with 22 beds. This building has been heavily damaged. Between January and October 1989 it was repaired by the Emirate and MSF(France).

- The current hospital has some 20 beds although at times of emergency they have to hospitalize as many as 30-50 patients. This hospital has one surgical ward, a women's ward, a men's ward, a laboratory, a dental facility, a sterilzation and an X-ray department, a pharmacy and is staffed by several Afghan MDs, two surgical nurses, and some medical students. Until recently, there were also foreign medical professionals present. Patients from a number of different woleswalis come to the hospital. Mohd Anwar Khan is in charge of the Emirate's health department. This hospital is used as the starting point for the cold chain system.
- There is a clinic in Shekiban village with one nurse.
- Zendajan has a prosthetic department supported by OHI and until recently staffed with a foreign professional who trained five students, two of whom were working in the Zendajan hospital and the others were sent to other facilities by the Emirate. However, due to the death of one of the OHI workers in 1989, the organisation now plans to call the technicians to Quetta in order to complete their training.
- Three vaccinators - Nasir Ahmad, Khalil Ahmad and Mohd Arif - have passed AVICEN'S course and have vaccinated 4,700 mothers and children in Ghorian, Zendajan and Enjil.
- IMC and MSH give medical assistance.

Apparently there are many specialists and doctors currently working in Mashad who have expressed interest in returning to work in the area if they could be paid reasonable salaries. UNHCR Sub-office in Quetta has a list of ten such professionals, including general surgeon, eye specialist, dentist, an MD and an experienced nurse.

Due to the long distances necessary to cover, ambulances are needed for the health department and motorcycles for the clinics. Currently they have one small vehicle and an old pick-up in Enjil for the central hospital there. Health clinic facilities especially with X-Ray capabilities need also to be developed to enable them to treat internal problems in addition to simple surgical dressings. There is also a need for vaccination programmes, including the construction of a well equipped storage building with cold box facilities.

NGO ASSISTANCE

- Afghanaid had a programme here for tractors, wheat seed, fertilizer, water pumps and assistance to the silk industry in 1988.
- Solidarite Afghanistan have given assistance to the silk production project and also in field crops, horticulture, livestock, traction, road building, shelter, storage and irrigation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
Emirate	administrative structure referring to areas controlled by Ismael Khan
halwar	measure of weight equivalent to 640 kg. In Herat, one halwar is equal to 160 "man"
jerib	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
jue	irrigation canals from rivers
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional Islamic school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
markaz	Centre, town.
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
seer	weight measurement equal to 7kgs/15.6lbs
shura	council
taleb	a student studying a series of Islamic books at a mosque with a mullah as teacher
usher	land tax - one tenth of the harvest each year.
woleswali	administrative unit (district)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i-Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khales
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

Principal Shi'a Parties in Afghanistan:

HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni
S.Pasdaran	Separ-i-Pasdaran, pro-Khomeni, originated in Iran
Nasr	Sazman-i-Nasr, pro-Khomeni, originated in Iran. Headed by Khalili, former spokesman of the Alliance of Shia parties.
Shura Ittefaq	Originated within Afghanistan so more traditional. Leader is Sayed Ali Beheshti and the main commander is Sayed Jaghlan. Originally included all the most influential members of Hazarajat society but some have moved over to S.Pasdaran and Nasr.
Mustasaphin	Centered around Bamyan and consisting of many intellectuals from different ethnic tribes.
Nuhzat	Nuhzat-i-Islami
Dawat	Hezb-i-Dawat Afghanistan
Jabha-i-Motahed	Jabha-i-Motahed Inqelab-i-Islami Afghanistan.

NGOs

AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AMI	Aide Medicale Internationale
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
FMD	Freedom Medicine

IMC	Internation Medical Corps
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
OHI	Operation Handicap Internationale
SAG	Solidarite Afghanistan/Guilde de Raid
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan

Other

AIG	Afghanistan Interim Government
DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
ICRC	International Committee for Red Cross

The army, KHAD, the police and different Government organizations, including the local militia, patrol various strategic points of the highways and Herat city. Militia posts are located every 1-1.5km along the highways and the security belts around the city are manned by militia under the direct control of the Government. The militia in Herat province far outnumber those in other provinces in south-western Afghanistan and they have been estimated as a force of about 24,000 men.

Until recently, the Governor of Herat was Fazal Haq Khaliqar, of the Taimori ethnic group and a native of Kushk woleswali. He was wounded in an assassination attempt early April 1990. By promoting tribal relations and reviving the tribal system, he has succeeded in forming a strong militia with forces from different tribes. Politically apt, he was gaining ground against Ismael Khan. He is now Prime Minister in Kabul.

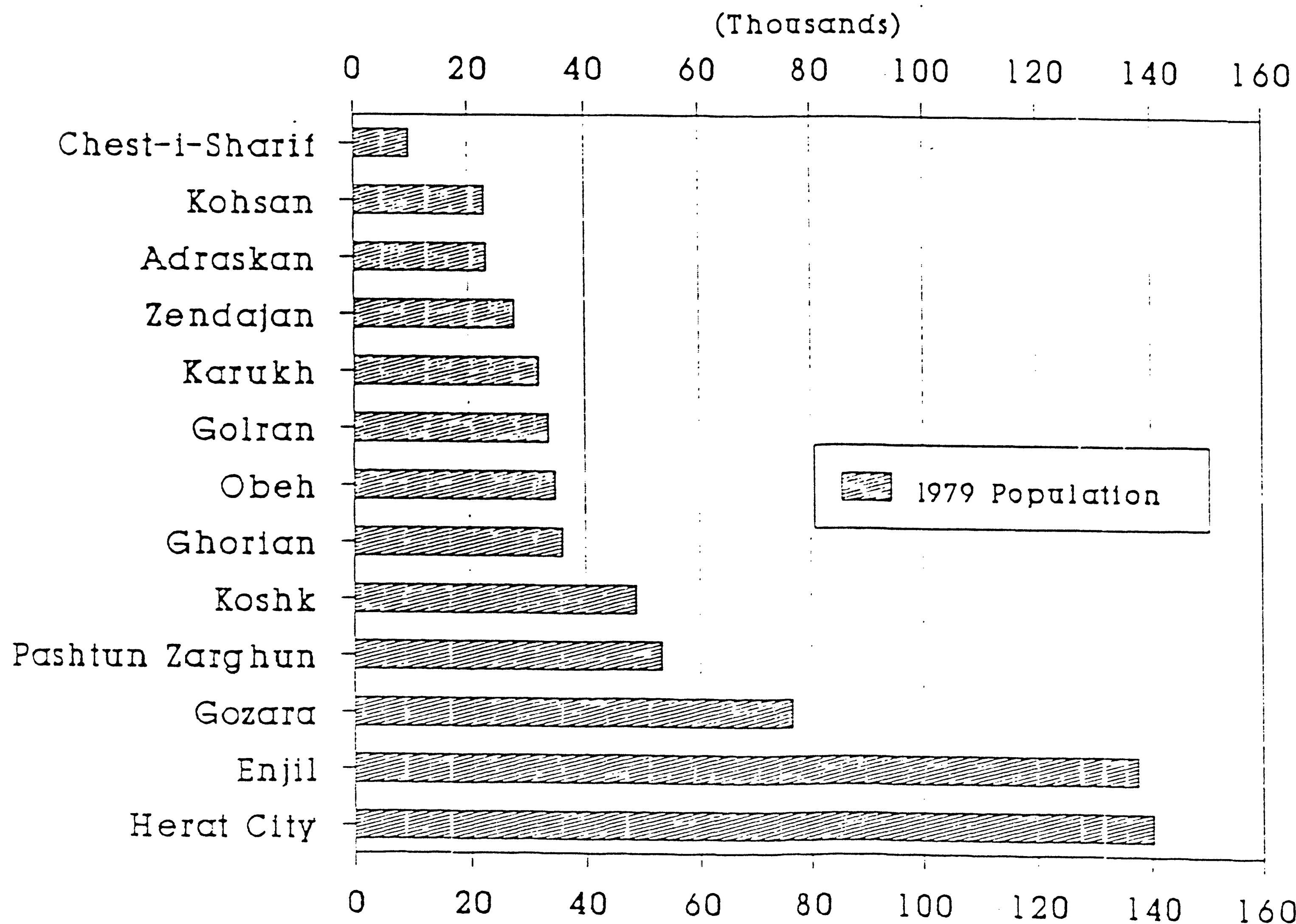
There are two wars in Herat: the conflict between the Resistance and the Government; and a more subtle struggle between traditional influences and the emergence of new and independent influences. This can be seen in the areas of influence of Ismael Khan, the principal leader of the Resistance around Herat. Ismael Khan is a major influence in the west of Herat city, where there is a predominance of large properties, often owned by urban dwellers who are better educated than people in the east, and where there is not a preponderance of strong tribal power. To the east and north-west of the city, where tribal leaders and Sufi influence predominate, Ismael Khan has never gained significant personal followers and has worked only through other leaders. A Tajik from Shindand, he does not have a traditional following in the area. Haji Malang, recently killed in the incident of April 1990, was the son of one of the religious leaders who instigated the Herat Uprising in 1979, and despite his known connections with the Government, continued to carry the respect of the people for this reason. (See DCAR ref: Summary - People of Influence)

For these reasons the Resistance here continues to be divided. The largest group, with JIA, is led by Ismael Khan. This is the only strong anti-Government force in the Province and is currently known as the Emirate. Ismael Khan is principally independent of the AIG. He has overall control in the two woleswalis of Enjil and Zindanjan, and some control in other woleswalis including Ghorian, Guzara, Kohsan, Gulran, Kushk and Obeh. Pushtoon Zarghun is principally controlled by the militia and HIG. His influence reaches as far as the provinces of Ghor, Farah and Badghis. He is assisted by Commander Ala'uddin who is the head of the Hamza Division (military forces) but also represents Ismael Khan abroad, and by Haji Mir Khaleq, a professor of theology and a land owner from Noqr, who is very opposed to the Shi'ite in the Noqre area.

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR HERAT
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
HERAT						
	ADRASKAN	22893	0.0%	100.0%	10428	2
	ANJIL	137483	0.0%	100.0%	1333	103
	CHESHTISHARIF	9785	0.0%	100.0%	1928	5
	GHURYAN	36094	34.4%	65.6%	9942	4
	GOLRAN	33770	0.0%	100.0%	9240	4
	GOZARA	76359	0.0%	100.0%	1609	47
	KARUKH	32139	16.8%	83.2%	2049	16
	KOHSAN	22577	0.0%	100.0%	4882	5
	KOSHK	48929	0.0%	100.0%	2932	17
	MARKIZ HERAT	140323	100.0%	0.0%	45	3118
	OBE	34991	4.3%	95.7%	2283	15
	PASHTUNZARGHU	53195	0.0%	100.0%	1741	31
	ZENDAJAN	27884	0.0%	100.0%	1833	15
TOTAL: HERAT		676422	23.6%	76.4%	50245	13


HERAT ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
1979 Population Comparisons
(Thousands)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Chest-i-Sharif
Kohsan
Adraskan
Zendajan
Karukh
Golran
Obeh
Ghorian
Koshk
Pashtun Zarghun
Gozara
Enjil
Herat City
1979 Population
Source: 1979 GOA Census

(HCR/PR1)
05/06/90

ANNEX D
PRICES IN HERAT

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
ASS			
GUZARA	10-89	22500.\AF per ASS	ADGT Trip
BEANS			
GHORIAN	11-89	110.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
CHICKEN			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	850.\AF per HEN	ADGT trip
COW			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	100000.\AF per COW	ADGT trip
DONKEY			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	20000.\AF per DON	ADGT trip
FERTILIZER			
DIST. UNKNOWN	10-88	24.\AF per KGS	Solidarite Afghanistan
DIST. UNKNOWN	11-88	24.\AF per KGS	Solidarite Afghanistan
FERTILIZER/DAP			
CHESHT-I-SHARIF	11-89	26.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ENJIL	9-89	21.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
GUZARA	10-89	25.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
OBEH	9-89	25.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	10-89	24.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
FERTILIZER/UREA			
CHESHT-I-SHARIF	11-89	22.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ENJIL	9-89	18.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
GUZARA	10-89	21.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
OBEH	9-89	21.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	10-89	20.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
GOAT			
OBEH	9-89	6000.\AF per GTS	ADGT trip
GRAPES			
GUZARA	10-89	150.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
HORSE			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	200000.\AF per HRS	ADGT trip
KEROSENE			
GHORIAN	11-89	90.\AF per LTR	ADGT Trip
GOLRAN	9-89	300.\AF per LTR	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	130.\AF per LTR	ADGT trip
OBEH	9-89	75.\AF per LTR	ADGT trip
LABOR			
DIST. UNKNOWN	10-88	500.\AF per DAY	Solidarite Afghanistan
HERAT CITY	7-88	500.\AF per DAY	VITA Report

ANNEX D
PRICES IN HERAT

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
LABOR/DAY			
ENJIL	9-89	900.\AF per DAY	ADGT trip
GUZARA	11-89	1100.\AF per DAY	ADGT Trip
OBEH	9-89	750.\AF per DAY	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	600.\AF per DAY	ADGT trip
LABOR/SILK IND.			
DIST. UNKNOWN	11-88	3000.\AF per MTH	Solidarite Afghanistan
DIST. UNKNOWN	11-88	1000.\AF per MTH	Solidarite Afghanistan
LABOR/UNSKILLED			
DIST. UNKNOWN	11-88	500.\AF per DAY	Solidarite Afghanistan
LABOR/WELL DIG.			
DIST. UNKNOWN	10-88	1000.\AF per DAY	Solidarite Afghanistan
DIST. UNKNOWN	11-88	1000.\AF per DAY	Solidarite Afghanistan
MUTTON			
GHORIAN	11-89	370.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	380.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OIL (EDIBLE)			
ENJIL	9-89	355.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
GHORIAN	11-89	438.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
GOLRAN	9-89	438.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	438.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OBEH	9-89	375.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	360.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	375.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ONION			
ZENDAJAN	9-89	170.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OXEN			
CHESHT-I-SHARIF	11-89	100000.\AF per PR	ADGT Trip
ENJIL	9-89	150000.\AF per PR	ADGT trip
GHORIAN	11-89	175000.\AF per PR	ADGT Trip
GUZARA	10-89	175000.\AF per PR	ADGT Trip
OBEH	9-89	115000.\AF per PR	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	130000.\AF per PR	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	175000.\AF per PR	ADGT trip
PEACHES			
GUZARA	10-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
PEAS			
GHORIAN	11-89	90.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	250.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PETROL			
GHORIAN	11-89	100.\AF per LTR	ADGT Trip

ANNEX D
PRICES IN HERAT

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
POTATOES			
GHORIAN	11-89	100.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	85.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE - BEST			
GHORIAN	11-89	325.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	275.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE - LOW			
GHORIAN	11-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	188.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
RICE - MEDIUM			
GOLRAN	9-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	212.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
SHEEP			
OBEH	10-89	9500.\AF per SHP	ADGT Trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	10000.\AF per SHP	ADGT trip
SILK STRING			
ZENDAJAN	9-89	52000.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
SOAP-CLOTH			
GOLRAN	9-89	150.\AF per BAR	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	135.\AF per BAR	ADGT trip
SUGAR			
GHORIAN	11-89	290.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
OBEH	9-89	300.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	260.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	220.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
SWEET			
ENJIL	9-89	250.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OBEH	9-89	300.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TEA			
ENJIL	9-89	2700.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	2200.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TEA BLACK			
GHORIAN	11-89	1500.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
GOLRAN	9-89	1300.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	1200.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OBEH	9-89	1800.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	1250.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TEA GREEN			
GHORIAN	11-89	2000.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
GOLRAN	9-89	2000.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
KUSHK	9-89	1500.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip

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ANNEX D
PRICES IN HERAT

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
TEA GREEN			
OBEH	9-89	2000.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	1700.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TEACHER			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	8000.\AF per MTH	ADGT trip
TOBACCO			
ENJIL	9-89	300.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
TOMATOES			
GHORIAN	11-89	30.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
TRACTOR			
OBEH	10-89	1100000.\AF per TRA	ADGT Trip
TRACTOR RENTAL			
OBEH	9-89	2000.\AF per HR	ADGT trip
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	10-89	1500.\AF per HR	ADGT Trip
TURKEY			
PUSHT. ZARGHUN	9-89	2750.\AF per TUR	ADGT trip
WHEAT			
DIST. UNKNOWN	3-89	71.\AF per KGS	UNHCR/Quetta
GHORIAN	8-89	30.\AF per KGS	SMU WEST SITREP
GHORIAN	9-89	50.\AF per KGS	SMU WEST
GHORIAN	11-89	52.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
GOLRAN	9-89	125.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
GUZARA	10-89	105.\AF per KGS	ADGT Trip
HERAT CITY	8-89	50.\AF per KGS	SMU WEST
HERAT CITY	9-89	75.\AF per KGS	SMU WEST
HERAT CITY	12-89	130.\AF per KGS	UNOCA Mission Report
KUSHK	9-89	125.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
OBEH	9-89	150.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	75.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip
ZENDAJAN	9-89	57.\AF per KGS	ADGT trip

ANNEX E

ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LISTING

The listing in this annex was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in Ocober 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

ACBAR February, 1990

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Herat	--	2000	E1	Primary education	SCA: 626	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	11/85	1/8[illegible]
Herat	--	2000	H2	Outpatient center	ANI: 107	Ongoing	--	Other	--/--	--/--
Herat	Adreskan	2013	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2626	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
Herat	Adreskan	2013	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 816	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Cheshte Sha.	2009	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2631	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Herat	Cheshte Sha.	2009	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 811	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/-
Herat	Enjeel	2002	A1	Field crops	AAD: 306	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	9/83	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	A1	Field crops	SAG: 101	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 102	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	A5	Livestock	SAG: 103	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	A6	Traction	SAG: 104	Ongoing	--	Self	11/89	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	C1	Roads	AAD: 307	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	C1	Roads	SAG: 106	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	C3	Shelter	SAG: 107	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 108	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	E1	Primary education	SAG: 111	Ongoing	--	Self	11/82	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H0	Other health	SCA: 642	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 533	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 532	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 326	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 534	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 633	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 316	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	ISR: 732	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2636	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 639	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 636	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	10/85	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 637	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/85	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H3	Mobile, first aid	ISR: 733	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H4	Immunization	ISR: 734	Planning	1 to 5	Self	--/90	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H4	Immunization	SCA: 640	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	H5	Laboratory	SCA: 641	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 731	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	R1	Cash for food	AAD: 308	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/88	12/88
Herat	Enjeel	2002	R1	Cash for food	SAG: 121	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 122	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	W1	Karez	SAG: 126	Ongoing	--	Self	10/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	W2	Canal	SAG: 127	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Enjeel	2002	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 128	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A1	Field crops	AFR: 131	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A1	Field crops	AFR: 119	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A6	Traction	AFR: 103	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/87	6/88
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A6	Traction	AFR: 132	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A6	Traction	AFR: 118	Completed	10 to 20	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A7	Technical assist.	AFR: 133	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	A9	Agric. training	AFR: 134	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	C1	Roads	AFR: 137	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	E1	Primary education	AFR: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	E1	Primary education	AFR: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2641	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 741	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/87	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 801	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	R2	Food distribution	AFR: 116	Completed	10 to 20	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	R2	Food distribution	AFR: 109	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/88
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	R3	Non-food distrib.	AFR: 114	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	R3	Non-food distrib.	AFR: 120	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/89

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	W2	Canal	AFR: 126	Planning	1 to 5	Self	6/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	AFR: 111	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 135	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Ghoryan	2007	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 110	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/88
Herat	Gozarah	2003	A1	Field crops	SAG: 201	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 202	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	A5	Livestock	SAG: 203	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	A6	Traction	SAG: 204	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	C1	Roads	SAG: 206	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	C3	Shelter	SAG: 207	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 209	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 301	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 736	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/87	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2622	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/87
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2621	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H2	Outpatient center	ECA: 701	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	H6	Dental	FMO: 531	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	3/89	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 736	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	R1	Cash for food	SAG: 211	Ongoing	--	Self	10/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 212	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	W1	Karez	SAG: 216	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	W2	Canal	SAG: 217	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gozarah	2003	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 218	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Gulran	2005	H1	Inpatient center	FMO: 536	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/87	--/--
Herat	Gulran	2005	H1	Inpatient center	FMO: 537	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/87	--/--
Herat	Gulran	2005	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2501	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	A1	Field crops	AFR: 124	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/86	7/87
Herat	Herat	2001	A1	Field crops	NCA:2303	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	3/88	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	A6	Traction	AFR: 122	Completed	10 to 20	Self	5/86	5/87
Herat	Herat	2001	E1	Primary education	AFR: 123	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/86	5/87
Herat	Herat	2001	H0	Other health	NCA:2310	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	11/88	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	H0	Other health	NCA:2305	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	1/89	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	H1	Inpatient center	FMO: 542	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/88	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	H1	Inpatient center	FMO: 541	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/89	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 306	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	H3	Mobile, first aid	AFR: 125	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/86	7/87
Herat	Herat	2001	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 126	Completed	1 to 5	None	12/84	2/85
Herat	Herat	2001	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 102	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/87	6/88
Herat	Herat	2001	R1	Cash for food	NCA:2304	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	3/88	--/--
Herat	Herat	2001	R2	Food distribution	AFR: 101	Completed	10 to 20	Self	7/87	6/88
Herat	Herat	2001	R3	Non-food distrib.	AFR: 121	Completed	1 to 5	Self	5/86	5/87
Herat	Karokh	2010	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3541	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/88	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	A1	Field crops	AFR: 138	Planning	1 to 5	--	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	A6	Traction	AFR: 104	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/87	6/88
Herat	Obey	2008	A6	Traction	AFR: 139	Planning	1 to 5	--	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	A7	Technical assist.	AFR: 140	Planning	1 to 5	--	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	A9	Agric. training	AFR: 141	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	C1	Roads	AFR: 144	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	E1	Primary education	AFR: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	E1	Primary education	AFR: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	E4	Religious education	AFR: 108	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H1	Inpatient center	FMO: 601	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/86	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H1	Inpatient center	IMC: 311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/86	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H1	Inpatient center	MFF: 231	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	7/89	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H2	Outpatient center	MFF: 232	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	2/89	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2521	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	[illegible]	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	PER ANNUM (Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Herat	Obey	2008	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 601	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/83	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H5	Laboratory	MFF: 234	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	7/89	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H8	Mother child health	MFF: 235	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	7/85	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	H9	Health training	MFF: 236	Discontinued	5 to 10	Self	7/87	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	I5	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 806	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Obey	2008	R2	Food distribution	AFR: 117	Completed	10 to 20	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Obey	2008	R3	Non-food distrib.	AFR: 115	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/88	6/89
Herat	Obey	2008	W1	Karez	AFR: 105	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/87	6/88
Herat	Obey	2008	W2	Canal	AFR: 143	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Obey	2008	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 142	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	7/90
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	A1	Field crops	SAG: 301	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 302	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	A5	Livestock	SAG: 303	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	A6	Traction	SAG: 304	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	C1	Roads	SAG: 306	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	C3	Shelter	SAG: 307	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 308	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 606	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	8/86	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2526	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	I3	Assist vulnerable	ISR: 741	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/87	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	R1	Cash for food	SAG: 311	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 312	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	W1	Karez	SAG: 316	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	W2	Canal	SAG: 317	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Pashtoon Za.	2004	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 318	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A1	Field crops	AAD: 311	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/85	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A1	Field crops	SAG: 401	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A2	Horticulture	SAG: 402	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A5	Livestock	SAG: 403	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A6	Traction	AAD: 312	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	A6	Traction	SAG: 403	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	C1	Roads	SAG: 406	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	C3	Shelter	SAG: 407	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	C6	Storage buildings	SAG: 408	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	E1	Primary education	SAG: 411	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H1	Inpatient center	MFF: 221	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H2	Outpatient center	MFF: 222	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2521	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H4	Immunization	MFF: 223	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/87	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H5	Laboratory	MFF: 224	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H6	Dental	FMO: 611	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H7	Rehab., handicapped	KOI: 103	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	12/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H8	Mother child health	MFF: 225	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	H9	Health training	MFF: 226	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	I1	Handicrafts	SAG: 416	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	I4	Assist small bus.	AAD: 315	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	R1	Cash for food	SAG: 421	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	R2	Food distribution	SAG: 422	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	W1	Karez	SAG: 426	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	W2	Canal	AAD: 314	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	8/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	W2	Canal	SAG: 427	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	SAG: 428	Ongoing	--	Self	11/88	--/--
Herat	Zendajan	2011	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AAD: 313	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/88	--/--

The Emirate includes ten or eleven committees covering the sectors of finance, agriculture, education, culture (information), justice, political affairs, military, intelligence, health, police, logistics and road building. In theory every district has representatives of these sectors.

There is now also a civil administration in the area known as the 'Molki Edare', organized by the Emirate. This includes three people on a provincial level who are responsible for health, education and agriculture. They plan to have one person responsible for each sector in each woleswali.

The Sufi Rhafour group were very strong until November 1983 when the leader was assassinated. They were subsequently disarmed by HIG and are now with Ismael Khan. Their leader is the brother of Rhafour, Sufi Jabour.

HIG essentially dominates the Ghilzai tribes. They are led by Juma Gul Pahlawan, whose group controls an area of territory around the village of Salimi, about 25km east of Herat city. Other villages under his control are Tunyan, Turan, Pustin, Gawas, Zamanabad, Sanjetak, Gulmir, Deh-i-Sekh, Sar Ab, Manzel and reportedly Dasan, Becaghi and Bukka. HIIA was originally led by Shir Agha Kundaq (killed in 1985), but later he affiliated with the Government, becoming the largest militia commander in Afghanistan. Through this action, HIIA lost any significant presence which they might have held in the area. Currently they have a small number of groups in Ghorian and Zendajan. NIFA are under Cdr Basir Achmad and have groups in Enjil and Ghorian.

Hizbullah are very small - their leader is Commander Kateb and deputy, Yaqub Ali Rastapur. Founded in 1980 through direct Iranian support, they recruit mainly among young educated Shi'a from the city. Due to heavy bombings they had to withdraw from Herat's suburbs in 1983-4 and are now established in the ruins of a dozen formerly Shi'a populated villages in west Herat. They have little control over the civilian population. In case of a return of refugees, Hizbullah might control between 2,000-7,000 families. Other fronts are supported by the eight parties based in Iran and are well equipped. These fronts (i.e., Harakat-i-Islami of Ayatullah Mohseni) are not individually strong and are under the command and control of Ismael Khan.

The militia are an important element in the war in Herat. They include many tribal elders whose tribal affilitations have been encouraged by the Governor. The major militia leaders are: Amir Saed Akhmad, Alizai (the principal militia chief in the area) fomerly JIA, south-west of the city in the cement factory and hills, the most dangerous to Ismael Khan; Shamsuddin, previously with HIG, around

Samsabad 20km south-west of the city; Daoud formerly with JIA, west of the Herat-Kandahar road and south of the river; Zabit Mohd Jan, north of the cement factory; Arif, fomerly HIIA, east of the city; Faisal Akhmad, formerly HIIA, east of the city; 'Arab', originally Hizbullah, around Marwa, 60km east of the city; Abdul Akim Baluch, 30km in Sarkhel west of the city; and Anwar formerly with HIG at Haft Bazaar. The militia appears to be increasingly acting independently of Government control, with raids on sheep and livestock as well as frequent ambushes on traffic from the rural areas to the city of Herat and motor traffic in general.

EDUCATION

The United Nations team visiting Herat City in September 1989 found that at the primary and literacy levels, the education system had all but collapsed. Schools have little, if any support infrastructure such as basic teaching aids, pencils and school-books. There is little school furniture resulting in children sitting on the cold, damp ground. Few school buildings have doors or windows and as a result are closed during the winter months. Literacy levels are estimated at only five percent and girl enrollment at less than one percent.

In the Resistance held areas schools appear to be divided by religion, not by political parties. There are approximately 38 Sunni and six Shi'a schools. The latter are supported by Jaba-i-Fadjr-i-Afghanistan (1), Harakat-i-Islami-Mohseni (1) and Nekjat-i-Islami (4).

There is an extreme shortage of all teaching materials, with an apparent blockage through Iran of textbooks produced in Peshawar. All materials have to come from Pakistan. There is also a shortage of teachers, partly due to the inability of the authorities to pay salaries.

Muslim Aid support seven schools in the woleswalis of Guzara, Ghorian and Kushk.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A preliminary assessment by the U.N. SMU in Herat indicated a high infant mortality rate, measles and diarrhoea being most common amongst children and a high prevalence of malaria and tuberculoses amongst adults. The number of injuries due to war and mines is also very high and water supply and sanitation poor. Mortality during child birth is reportedly high. Immunization is one of the main priorities for this area, as well as: basic health and hygienic measures such as control of water-borne diseases though the supply of clean water; improvement of diet; supply of essential drugs for hospitals and clinics; supply of basic medical equipment to clinics; and the rapid training of doctors and para medics.

- MSF France run a hospital at Zendajan with twenty five beds. This deals with surgical cases. There are three other hospitals in Enjil, Thagan Koh (MCI) and Pushtoon Zarghun with practically no equipment and generally operated by local staff, mostly nurse trained.
- There is one OHI centre at Zendajan.
- AMI have four advanced midlevel health workers - two in Enjil, one in Obeh and one in Pushtoon Zarghun. They also have two students of X-Ray training from Obeh and Gulnai (Farah) and one student of laboratory training of Ghorian.
- MSH support a number of medical personnel in different districts.
- AVICEN support one and IMC support five vaccinators.

NGO ASSISTANCE

- U.N. SMU provided food assistance in the Kushk-i-Gulran area where the food shortage is most severe. Ghorian, Zendajan and Enjil will also receive assistance - this area has the best access from Iran and the largest storage capacity.
- WFP has given some food assistance to hospitals and the internally displaced.
- UNICEF have given 75 health emergency kits, 20 'supplemental' kits and 24 maternal/childcare health kits.
- UNHCR have given 4 generators, 4 kerosene fridges, 6 vaccine carriers, agricultural tools and 503 MT of rooshan wheat seed, 600 MT of phosphates and 400 MT of urea.

Health: AMI, MSH, SCA, FMD, IMC, ISRA, NCA, AVICEN, MSF and OHI.
Rural Works: SAG, Afghanaid and AFRANE,
Irrigation Rehabilitation: SAG, Afghanaid and AFRANE,
Field Crops: Afghanaid, SAG, AFRANE and NCA,
Horticulture/Forestry: SAG.
Education: SCA, SAG, Muslim Aid and AFRANE.
Vocational Training: MSF and AFRANE,
Shelter: SAG,
Emergency Assistance: ISRA, Afghanaid, SAG, AFRANE and NCA.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

Herat valley is 100% reliant on irrigation. There is very little precipitation and where there is no irrigation there is desert. The war has caused enormous damage to the infrastructure of canals, wells and springs. Efforts are being made to provide maintenance for this system and this is the most important need for the rehabilitation of the area.

Traction is also important. Either oxen or tractors are used currently depending on the prevailing military situation. Tractors can be bought with great difficulty from Iran or through contacts with the militia (along with supplies of seed and fertilizer from the Government.) Oxen are not available locally and Ismael Khan has

MAPS

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

HERAT PROVINCE



Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
15 April 1990

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 11 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Ten of the provinces featured in this series - Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- plus Baghlan, Farah, Helmand, Kunduz, Kabul and Nimroz, reportedly account for about ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali)and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

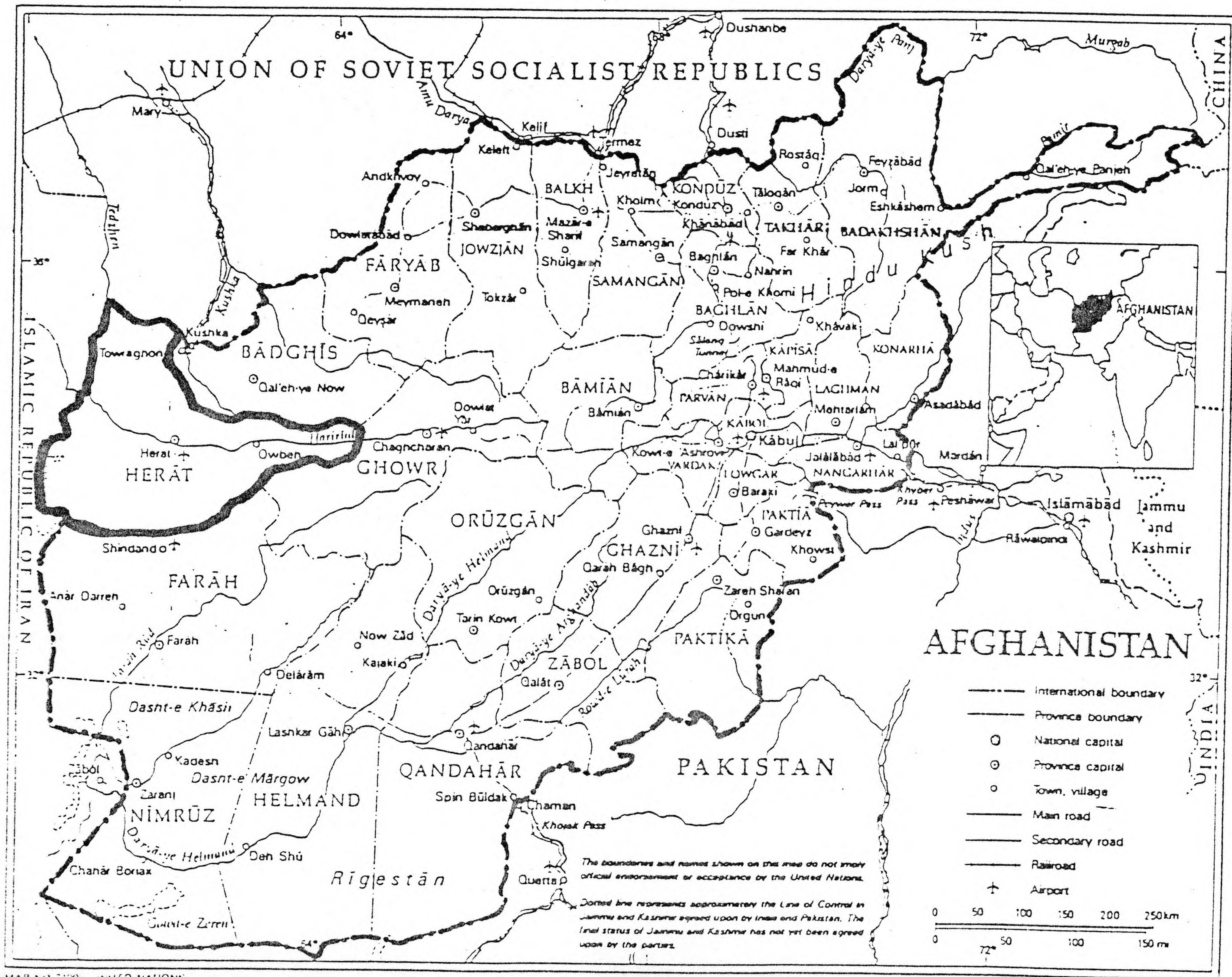
Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Activities of different NGOs have also been identified. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources that may exist in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Furthermore, party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

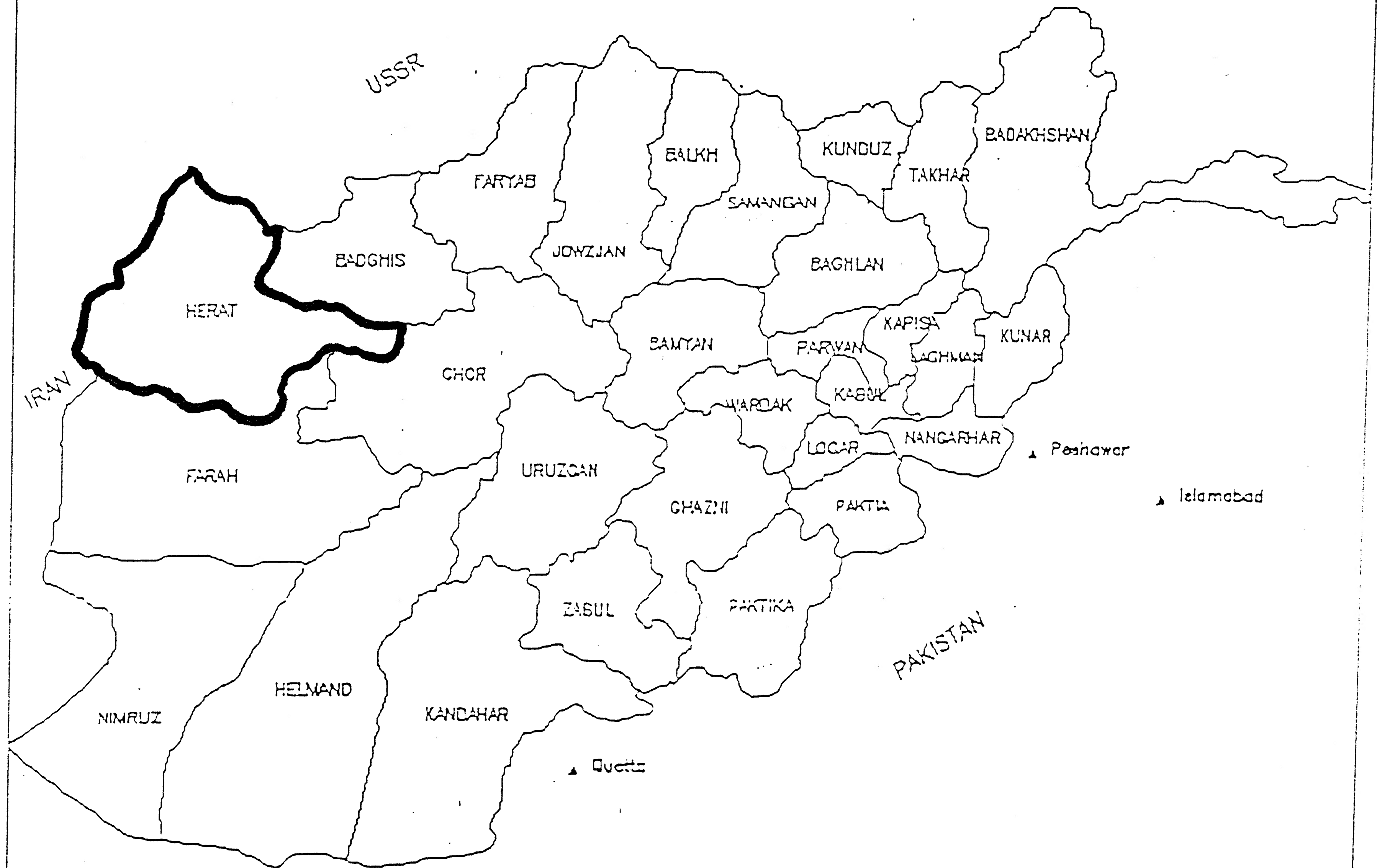
Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

The majority of materials in this provincial profile were gathered prior to December 1989.



UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AFGHANISTAN
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
PAKISTAN
CHINA
INDIA
Jammu and Kashmir
Dushanbe
Mary
Kelif
Termez
Dusti
Rostāq
Feyzābād
Jorm
Eshkāshem
Qal'eh-ye Panjeh
Murgab
Pamir
Daryā-ye Panj
Amu Darya
Keleft
Andkhvoy
Jeyretān
BALKH
KONDUZ
Konduz
Tāloqān
Kholm
Mazār-e Sharif
Shebergān
Dowlatābād
JOWZJĀN
FĀRYĀB
Shūlgareh
Samangān
SAMANGĀN
Khānābād
TAKHĀR
BADAKHSHĀN
Far Khār
Baghlān
Nahrin
Pol-e Khomri
BAGHLĀN
Dowshi
Khāvak
Hindu Kush
Meymaneh
Tokzār
Qeysār
Kushka
Towragnon
BĀDGHĪS
Qal'eh-ye Now
Tedzhen
Salang Tunnel
KĀPĪSĀ
KONARHA
Mahmud-e Rāqi
Chārikār
LAGHMAN
BĀMĪĀN
Bāmiān
PARVĀN
Mehtarlām
Asadābād
KABOL
Kābul
Dowlat Yār
Chaghcharān
Herat
HERĀT
Owbeh
Harirud
GHOWR
Kowt-e 'Ashrow
VARDAK
LOWGAR
Jalālābād
NANGARHĀR
Lal Por
Mardān
Barakī
Khyber Pass
Peshāwar
Islāmābād
Rāwalpindi
Indus
PAKTĪĀ
Gardeyz
Khowst
ORŪZGĀN
Shindand
Ghazni
GHAZNĪ
Qarah Bāgh
FARĀH
Anār Darreh
Farah
Orūzgān
Tarin Kowt
Daryā-ye Helmand
Daryā-ye Arghandāb
Zareh Sharan
Orgun
PAKTĪKĀ
Now Zād
Kajaki
ZĀBOL
Qalāt
Delārām
Dasht-e Khāsh
Lashkar Gāh
Qandahār
Zābol
Kadesh
Zaranj
Dasht-e Mārgow
QANDAHĀR
HELMAND
NĪMRŪZ
Spin Būldak
Chaman
Khojak Pass
Deh Shū
Rīgestān
Chahār Borjak
Quetta
Gowd-e Zereh
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Town, village
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
0 50 100 150 200 250 km
0 50 100 150 mi
MAP NO 3400 UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

PROVINCES OF AFGHANISTAN



(UNHCR 8/89)

(Note: Sari Pul, Nuristan, & Khost provinces not indicated)

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